HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
...ist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,992—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LEADING MILK OF THE WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

...ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th Oct.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5594	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. B. Lendon	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5795	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent Intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all Risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege tours.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	19th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 401	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PA...
BANKING
BAGGAGE shipped

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 12th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 9th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Bailli & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotation furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

BOOKED free of charge for Commission, from Bombay, Calcutta Karachi and Colombo, to London, Liverpool, China, Japan, America and other Ports by the following lines :—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL.
BRITISH INDIA.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.
ANCHOR LINE.
RUBATTINO.
ELLERMAN (including) CITY AND HALL LINES.
ORIENT-PACIFIC.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
INDO-CHINA AND APCAR.
PACIFIC MAIL.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL.
CANADIAN PACIFIC.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tickets Issued and Berths Reserved to Calcutta by the Bengal Nagpur Railway for which we are Agent.

Hand-Books and Sailing Lists free on application to

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

8, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waler broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Trebleseme horse charged extra.

HORSES [illegible] for Race Purposes [illegible] or for breaking [illegible] all horses [illegible] Stable [illegible] Rs. [illegible] Commission [illegible] and sold Rs. [illegible] Examinations and Certificates, Rs. 10 Veterinary Consultations, Rs. 5.

CHARGERS HORSE FOOD broken in the coarse, Rs. [illegible] per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Specials Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, &c., supplied at [illegible] with cash discount.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices. Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to

NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,

MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

STAGE COACH.

TRAVELLING between WATHAR, MAHABLESHWAR, and PANCHGANI and *vice versa*,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE business at present carried on under the name of N. FRAMJI ARDASIR & CO., will from 1st October be carried on in the name of FRENCHMAN and GANDEVIA, who take this opportunity to tender their thanks to the public for their present patronage and hope they will continue the same support to the undersigned in future.

The Public are particularly requested to address all communications to us in our FIRM'S NAME in future, and not as Mail Contractor.

Office No. 63, Civil Lines, POONA,
PHIROZESHAH BOMANJI GANDEVIA
AND
NUSSERWANJI PALLONJI FRENCHMAN,
Proprietors,
(Late N. FRAMJI ARDESIR & Co.)

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Type bars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS :

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

A [illegible] RECEIVED and [illegible] ISSUED [illegible] Rupees [illegible] Interest [illegible] Rupees [illegible] Interest [illegible] Rupees [illegible] Interest

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] 12th EXTRA MEETING

[illegible]URSDAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at [illegible] P.M., on MONDAY, 12th October, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

[illegible] 8th October, 1903.

POONA 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1903.

(DEVALEE HOLIDAY.)

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 13th October, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 417 of 1902.

[illegible] KHIMJI, of Bombay Bhatia [illegible] at Warden Road without [illegible] ... ... Plaintiff,

To

[illegible]VIDAS MURARJI, of Bombay Bhatia [illegible] Shanman Lane, and [illegible] MORARJI, also of Bombay [illegible] dwelling at Parel without the Fort of Bombay ... ...Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of attachment of immoveable property, dated the 23rd day of [illegible] the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by [illegible] PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the [illegible] Purshotam Morarji in the following properties [illegible] the plaintiff abovenamed.

[illegible] piece of land with the messuages, tenements and [illegible] thereon, situate at Parel [illegible] Government Garden, outside the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District [illegible] containing by admeasurement about [illegible] or there abouts, registered in the Book of Land revenue under Old No. 78, New No. [illegible] Survey No. 1A-2585, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes [illegible] Ward No. (4) and Street No. 18a, b, c, d, e, f, [illegible] on or towards the North by a Public Passage [illegible] the South and West by the properties of [illegible] and on or towards the East by a passage, [illegible] and piece of Eras Framji now Sait [illegible] the messuages, tene ements and dwelling [illegible] thereon, situate, lying and being without [illegible] Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the [illegible] Parsram Street containing by [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and [illegible] on the North by Government ground, on [illegible] by the property of Hormusji Merwanji, [illegible] by Trimbak Parsram Street and on [illegible] the property of Bhawan Rowji and [illegible] Book of the Collector of Land Revenue [illegible] New No. A-11092, Old Survey No. 4, New [illegible] last assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2367, [illegible] and Street Nos. 153 to 158. The said properties [illegible] belong to the defendant Purshotam Morarji.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges on the said abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should do so before the [illegible] day of October, 1903, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th day of October, 1903.

N. W. KEMP,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada.
Managing Director: J. F. JUNKIN, Esq.

Business in force over 10,00,00,000 Rupees.
Security to Policy Holders, 1,60,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to investors.

H. HORSEY,
General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.

F. E. MEWS,
Head Office Special Representative,
Messrs. S. D. KHOTE & Co.,
Resident Agents.

For rates and further particulars apply to Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WENSE TANNERY, CAWNPORE.

FOR and on behalf of the Mortgagees the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for purchase by private contract of the WENSE TANNERY at Cawnpore, including the Land, Book, Machinery, Fixtures and Stock of Material, Manufactured or otherwise. Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on 10th October, 1903, at the office of the Undersigned, inspection orders and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, or at the Tannery premises. The mortgagees do not undertake to accept any tender or any offer.

MORGAN & Co.,
Solicitors.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION [illegible] Officers, Governesses, Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustee and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise HAVING and CLAIMING upon or against the ESTATE OF JOSEPH FERGUSON TYNDALE, late of No. [illegible] Street, Glasgow, Scotland, European Ship Captain, deceased (who died at or near Bareilly, India), on or about the 10th day of June, 1901, and Letters of Administration of the whole property and Credits were on the 19th day of June, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES LAUDE of Bombay, European Superintendent of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home, at Bombay, the constituted Attorney of JAMES TYNDALE, a brother and the Executor (since [illegible] of the said deceased, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required [illegible] to the Undersigned solicitors, on their [illegible] 20 Esplanade Road, within the City of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and full particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 15th day of October, 1903; as after that date the said Administrator will pay or transmit the Assets of the said deceased among those entitled thereto, as the persons entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said Assets having regard only to the Claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claim so in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 19th day of September, 1903.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 13, Esplanade Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 413 OF 1903.

JOHN DICKINSON and COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 53, Old Jewry, London, carrying on business as [illegible] ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

[illegible]NKIBAI, widow of GANGAB ISHEN SHRIKISONDAS, Hindu, residing at Kalyan. Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the fourth day of [illegible] 1903, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice to all persons claiming debts or liabilities on the estate of GUNGABHSHEN SHRIKISONDAS [illegible], who died at Kalyan on or about the [illegible] day of June, one thousand nine hundred and three, [illegible] required to file such claims in writing in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and in such claims are to specify the names and addresses of the claimants, the full particulars of their claims and the nature of their accounts, and the nature of their securities, if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 12th day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT of SADDLE and HARNESS carried on by a best West Indian Foreman, well-known by Leading Firms in Bombay and N. W. P.

Harness, and Repairing Riding Gear and Lady's Saddles will be done in a best way and style. Besides all kinds of high class articles pertaining to Saddlery and Harness, can be had.

APPLY FOR CATALOGUES

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
29 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.S.E.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:—

Complete set Mathematical Papers and Solutions.
Set Drawing Cards with "Instructions."
Set "Sketches" Questions and Answers.
Set "Notes and Sketches."

No money will be allowed to those who [illegible] their classes previous to going up for

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, 15th October, 1903, at 6 P.M.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay, 29th September, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a Municipal AUDITOR under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd October, 1903. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March 1904, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Applicants should state age, and qualifications, and remuneration expected, and send "Copies only" of certificates.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1903.

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CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
PATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Chandernagore, Colombo, Penang, Tanjong, Malleo, Delhi (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manilla (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York Agents.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for sums remittable 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 2 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills Rounded on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
W. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALKER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HARROW, HIOGO, HONGKONG, KOBE, MANILA, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, ST. PETERSBURG, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; less if interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

WILLIAMS BRAM,
3, Church Gate Street.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Essential Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY,
Dept. K.
161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

ELEPHANT BRAND.

Superior to any Imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION,

COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS

Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.

87, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 8, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA WITH BICYCLE WHEELS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 8, Forbes and Medows Street, consisting of one rubber tyred hanging Victoria Carriage by C. S. Windover, the property of a Gentleman.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE DEFENDANTS IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Parel-Mahim Road, Samuel or Kuoja Street, Israel Street, and Parel Road.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 576 of 1903.

Haje Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, of Bombay, Memon, at present in Ahmedabad, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street outside the Fort, by the name, style, or firm of Haje Haji Abdul Rahim of Bombay, Cutch Memon, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff,

vs,

1. Hashambhai Visram; 2 Fazalbhai Visram and 3 Hajibhai Visram, all of Bombay, Khojas, carrying on business in partnership, under the style or firm of Visram Ebrahim and Company at Khoja Mahalla, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed herein by a Judge's order dated the 5th day of October, 1903, and in pursuance of the said order on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1903, at 3.30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the following valuable Freehold Properties belonging to the Defendants, outside the Fort:—

LOT NO. 1.

An undivided moiety or one-half equal share in all that piece or parcel of leasehold and of ground, admeasuring 3,532 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 92, 48, 483, new Nos. 79, 43 and 1390, and New Survey No. 12301 with messuages tenements, outhouses, out-offices, walls and trees standing thereon, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the property of Manuel Lawrence Dias, on the west by the property formerly of Hammamjee Laxmanjee and others, but now or lately in the occupation of Jeshi and Atoji Patel, and partly by the public road, on the south partly by the property formerly of Hassoo Perojoo Thakoor, and partly by the property formerly of Ramchandra Sakharam Indra Kanekar, but now partly by the property of Chimanlal Maharaj and partly by the property of Paul Kini Sousa and on the south by a public passage leading to the said Parel-Mahim road and which said passage is now in the possession of the defendants and their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

A piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the buildings thereon, lying and being on the east side of Samuel or Kuoja street, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 189/36, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the property of Hasnal Kasakan, on or towards the west by the property of Hasnal Alarakhan, on or towards the west by property of the defendants, and on or towards the east by the said Samuel or Kuoja street, and on or towards the south by the property of Hasnal Alarakhan and their tenants.

LOT NO. 3.

A piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the buildings thereon, lying and being on the west side of the said Samuel or Khoja street, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 189/35, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the property of the late Govindas Tejpal, on or towards the south by the Parel-Mahim Road, on or towards the west by the Sasmal or Atoja street, and on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. 4.

A piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the buildings thereon, lying and being on the south side of Israel Street, and a piece of the said adjoining land, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Hirjee Jeevanjee, on or towards the south by the said Israel Street, on or towards the west by the property of Israel Masjid and on or towards the east by the property of the said defendants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of household land or ground compute to contain by admeasurement 19,191 square yards or thereabouts, but more or less, lying and being on the west side of Parel Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay and within the Sub-registration District of Kurla, and bounded on or towards the north by the property now or lately of Sheik Esan bin Khalifa, on or towards the west partly by the property of the late Mr. Wishard and partly by the property of Esoba Damodhar and partly by a public road on or towards the south partly by public road partly by the property of Hasnal Ahmed and on or towards the east partly by the last mentioned property and partly by the said Parel Road, together with the market shop, bungalow, tile cottages, stables, cowsheds, godowns, cabins, privies and other out buildings, and all other messuages, buildings, and erections now standing on the said premises or any part thereof, which said buildings are assessed under ward No. 91 to the said 18 to 102, and the Street Nos. 8, 614, 616 612 and 614.

Lot No. 5 is subject to a mortgage for two lakhs in favour of the mortgagees the Indian Bank of India Limited.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made to the Receiver at his office in the High Court buildings, or to Messrs. Payne and Co., at No. 18, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE of the partnership business carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of very Valuable and Rich Chandeliers, Parglasses, Furniture, &c.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver, appointed by the High Court, in Suit No. 831 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Nobeerbhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, on the premises, by Public Auction, in convenient lots, on WEDNESDAY the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, tier glasses fairy lights, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, plateglware, cut glasswares, Chinaware, earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, flagstaffs, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 29.

For inspection of the premises and for further particulars and conditions apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1903.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
[illegible]ER DEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

[illegible]

This successful and [illegible] My patented remedy, established in Continental Hospitals in Vienna, Russia, Belgium and others, combines all the ingredients to be considered [illegible] of the kind, and surpasses [illegible] others hitherto suggested.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days fully removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually persuading injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. Dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found unfailingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which [illegible] has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., is the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. Its preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resulting in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Indian Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition, issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription Rs. [illegible] per annum. Single copies [illegible] Transfers on Bombay West given and taken.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 9.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols		...hanged
3 do. Bonds		do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan		do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	65 15-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 7-16	= — 1-3
2 months bonus	27	= 3-16
Spot in New York	53 3-8	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 17 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20 41 3-4	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4 50 5-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills.....	3 1-2 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 3-8 pr ct	= — 1-8

Metals.—Copper Brazilers £63-0-0.
Yellow metal 63.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £5-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.
Para Rubber, 4s. 4½, nominal.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 31 1-8. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone firm.
Do. Brown 32. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone firm.
Linseed Bold 37 1-4. Nov. Sellers. Tone firm.

In Liverpool—

Cotton.—Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 5-84 puls. 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·08	5·03	5·02	5·00
+4	+3	+3	+3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5·00	5·01	5·01	5·01
+3	+1	+4	+4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....	52,000 bales.
Do. last year.....	42,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	Nil „
Do. do Continent	11,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9·69 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·24-3
Do. do. March	9·23-6

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan.	9·10 —7
Do. do. April	9·23 —7
Tone at close	Steady.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 8th October, 1903:—

Cotton	283 bales.
Wheat	6,614 cwts.
Linseed	1,97 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds.....	519 „
Gingelly seed	5,439 „
Poppyseed	1,032 „
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	1,413 „
Rice	3,31[illegible] „
Myrabolams	9·9 „
Cottonseed	441 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

COTTON.—The past week has been marked by a smart decline in prices in the governing markets and though yesterday there was a reaction, quotations received this morning from New York again show a slight fall. The lowest points touched for futures in that market during the week were 9·14 for December and 2·15 for March, these rates showing a drop of 43 points on last week's prices. The following are to-day's quotations in New York as compared with those of the past week:—

IN NEW YORK—	1st Oct.	8th Oct.
Mid-Uplands	10·25	9.60—65
Future, month of Dec.	9·37	9·24—33
„ „ March	9·53	9·25— 33

In ready cotton there has been very little doing, mills having been almost out of the market, and exporters entirely so. In New Crop the fall in prices has had a marked effect on the local market and rates gave way Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. The decline, however, did not bring out business, Exporters having been practically out of the market with the exception of some buying on Japan Account of fine M. G. Bengals for November delivery, and final Damanganam Poolgaum, December, January, by Exporters. The Continent continues to hold back and the business passing for export is of the most meagre descriptions In the bazaar some business was done at the decline in Khandeish, Damanganam Poolgaum, and Khanganm Akola, previous sellers taking the opportunity of covering and realizing profits. In the "Sutta" market there has been little doing, the lowest prices touched during the week being Rs. 218½ for Good Broach and Rs. 166½ for fully good Bengals.

The following are today's quotations:—

		Rs.	
Fine	M G Broach.....	234—25	Mar. dvy.
Good	„ „	2[illegible]0	„
Fine	„ Bengals	164	Nov. „
Fine	„ „	179	Dec. Jan.
Fine	„ Scinde Punjab	182	Nov. „
Fine	„ „	183	Dec. Jan.
„	„ Damanganam Poolgaum ...	230	„
„	„ Khanganm Akola G.S.....	167	„
„	„ „ F.S.....	196	„
„	„ Comrawattee	197	„
Fully Good	Khandesh	178	25 Jan.
Fine H G	Bengals.....	178	Nov Dec
„	„	178	Dec Jan
Fully Good	„	168	25th Jan.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.—In spite of the heavy rain at the end of last week the Crop Accounts continue satisfactory and little or no damage is anticipated, though some districts report the plants as stunted. There has been heavy rain at Agra and Cawnpore lately, but so far no damage is reported. What is now required is fine weather all over the country.

LINSEED.—A fair business has been done during the week, the rate throughout having been maintained at Rs. 6-5-0 and the market closes steady at Rs. 6-5-6.

RAPESEED.—At the commencement of the week the market was queit with little or no demand, but later on a good enquiry sprang up and there has been a slight advance in prices. The market closes teady at the following rates:—

Brown Cawnpore ready.....	Rs.	5 5 0 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore „	„	5 12 0 „ „
Yellow Gujerat „	„	5 13 0 „ „

POPPYSEED.—During the week the market has ruled steady, and business has been done at a slight advance on last week's prices. We quote Rs. 6-4-0 at the close.

CASTORSEED.—There has been a fairly good demand during the week and the rate has been well maintained, the closing quotation for Madras being Rs. 21-12-0.

WHEAT.—The market has been quiet during the interval with little doing. The following are closing quotations:—

Plate 91 per cent	Rs.	30-0 per cwt.
Club No. 1	„	29-0 „ „
Hard Red	„	23-0 „ „

FREIGHTS.—During the week there has been little doing for near shipment. Business has been done for Marseilles at 12s. and a ready steamer for Hull filled up at 1 s. 6d. For November liners have booked at 13s. 6d. for Hamburg, and December at 13s. 9d. Forward rates are steady, but the business doing is small, as sellers are asking rather more than buyers are prepared to pay.

The following charter is reported:—"Merton Hall" October-November, 13s.

EXCHANGE.—As anticipated rates have slightly eased off, and the best prices for near delivery are 1s. 4d. for wire and post. For forward delivery Banks are not keen sellers: still less are merchants keen buyers. A few bills have come out this week, all for 1903 delivery. Councils sold all in 1-16d 1s.4d. with one lakh of extra transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d certainly not a very strong allotment, Exchange closes quiet and will probably keep so for the present.

The following changes occur in the Bank of Bombay Weekly Statement of the 3rd October, as compared with the statement of the 26th September.

LIABILITIE. Rs.

Public Deposits	...	...	1,73 033 Decrease.
Other Deposits	...	...	2,43,044 Decrease.
Sundries	...	...	31,715 Increa e.

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	...	4,40 653 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	...	4,81,414 Increase.
Credits on Securities ...	...	1,97,343 Decrease.
Loans do.	...	10,32,005 Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased		6,88,145 Increase.
Balance with other Banks	...	11,713 Decrease.
Sundries	...	22,773 Decrease.
Cash	...	7,89,307 Decrease.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 3 lakhs up, the Bank rate remaining at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Madras weekly cash balance is 11 1-2 lakhs up and the Bank rate is still 4 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 25th September brings £240,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	35,70,000
Bombay	„	9,90,000
Madras	„	2,80,000
	Rs.	48,40,000

The mail of the 2nd October brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	26,70,000
Bombay	„	17,70,000
Madras	„	3,30,000
	Rs.	47,70,000

The mail of the 9th October brings £170,000 silver and £50,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	37,20,000
Bombay	„	12,80,000
Madras	„	
	Rs	50,00,000

At the weekly allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last the whole 50 lakhs sold at 1s. 4d. The minimum rate received 17 per cent. Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay West given and taken at 1-10 lakhs at 1s. 4 1-16d. The total amount sold during the week was 53·20 lakhs and the amount to be allotted next week remains at 50 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The fluctuations in the Government Paper Market during the week have not been very important. Last Mail day Paper was quoted round about 98 13-16 for cash and 98 11-16 for account. At one time during the week transactions were probably done at 98 9-16 for settlement, but from that point the tendency has been steadily upwards, until to-night we close with buyers at 98 15-16 for cash and 98 13-16 for account. Money still remains easy. Notwithstanding that the busy season is in full swing in Calcutta, the Bank of Bengal cash balance was Rs. 3 lacs up this week. While the present easy state of the Money Market exists there is not much fear of Paper, and present levels may be expected to last for some time yet. For the time being corporation and other similar stocks are neglected.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	103-1-2
4 per cent „ „ ...	1930	104
4 per cent „ „ ...	1932	104
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1923	103
4 per cent „ „ ...	1940	103 1-2
5 per cent „ „ ...	Tansa	119 1-2
5 per cent „ „ ...	Sanitary	117 1-2
4 per cent Bd. Improvt. Trust ...	1959	101
4 per cent „ ...	1961	10

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready		Rs.	70·0
Do. do.	1st Settle next	„	69·13
Do. do.	2nd do.	„	69·12
English Bar Gold, ready		„	24·1

PIECE-GOODS.—The market has been steady during the week with a moderate demand from up-country, both for GREYS and WHITES. Prices, however, are maintained, but the tendency is for a drop. No business of importance either for ready or forward delivery, has been dine, as buyers, owing to the recent drop in cotton, are not keen to buy. For DYED GOODS PRINTS and FANCIES there is a fair demand but prices remain unaltered.

YARNS.—The market keeps very firm with a fair business passing at full rates. Prices may be called 1-16 higher on the week. In China the markets are steady with a moderate business reported.

METALS.—In COPPER and YELLOW METAL some business has been done at reduced rates, viz., in Copper at £66 and Yellow Metal at £56-5-0 to £56-10-0 for early shipment. IRON and STEEL are steady and business has been done chiefly in galvanized sheets. Other discriptions are quiet with little doing as dealers are waiting for Devali.

COALS.—Market quiet. The only sales reported are about 8,000 tons Bengal Coal of a Deshergur description at about Rs. 11-8.

SHARES.—The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 1272 1-2. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 40. In Press shares Mofussils are unchanged at Rs 575, New Berars have improved to Rs. 56. New Indians to Rs. 152 1-2 cum div dend. Harvey and Sabapathy are steady at Rs 710 cum-dividend. Volkarts have changed hands at Rs 1010 ex-dividend. In Miscellaneous companies Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 250, Badham Piles at Rs. 154. Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 680, and quarter shares at Rs. 1730. Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 600. Kemps are quiet at Rs. 248. Port Cannings have declined to Rs. 430 ex-dividend. In mill shares, Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 410. Centrals have declined to Rs. 1,730 cum-dividend. Swadeshis have improved to Rs. 875 cum-dividend. Chinas have changed hands at and about Rs. 670, Currimbhais at and about Rs. 705. Davids are quiet at Rs 255, Standards at Rs 340. Southern Marathas at Rs 117 1-2. Jamsheds have changed hands at Rs 92 1-2. Manekji Petits have ruledat and about Rs. 2340 ex-dividend. Morarjees are quiet at Rs. 1,800 cum-dividend. Solahpurs at Rs. 1,900 cum-dividend. Sassoon Cotton Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 795. Sassoon Silk Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 530. Union Mill shares have changed hands at 120. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 427 1-2 and Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 480. Messrs Greaves Cotton Companies are all in demand except Leopold which are quiet at Rs. 95. The rest of the companies are almost unchanged at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	Is.	3 31 32d.
Bank Demand.....	Is	4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight on U. A....	Is.	4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	Is.	4 3-8d.
French Francs 5 do do		170 1-4
Marks 3 do do		138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do		186
Japan 30 do do		151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	Rs. 98'15
1st Settlement	...	„ 98'13

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do

SEEDS—steady. Rs. a. p.

Linseed—Tone	6	5 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready Rs.	5	0 0 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „	5	12 0 „
Yellow Guzerat ... „	5	13 0 „
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	6	4 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	21	12 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet,

Plate, 91 per cent.....	Rs.	30 per candy
Club, No. 1...	„	29 „
Hard, Red.....	„	23 „

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....	easier
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	nil.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·02	4·99	4·98	4·94
—3	—7	—6	—6
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June
4·94	4·96	4·93	4·96
—6	—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The local market closes steadier, Good Broach being quoted at Rs. 220, and Fully Good Bengals Rs. 169

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales
Receipts for the week.....	3,645
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th October ...	3,045
Shipments for the week, to Europe...	7 697
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports.....	724
Total.....	8,421
Shipments from 1st October to 8th Oct.	
Europe.....	7,697
Japan	nil
China	nil
Coast Ports	724
Total	8,421
Adout in Harbour for Europ	1,937
Chins, Japan and Coast Ports	7,105
Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.	
Cotton.....	3 645 bales
Wheat	97,232 cwts
Linseed.....	15,7 7 „

IT IS NOT THE CASE

that

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has been demanded by North Country Constituencies IN ENGLAND in order to protect themselves AGAINST COMPETITION FROM US.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Surgeon-Major W. C. BEEVOR, C. M. G., Military Secretary, P. J. MEAD, Esq., I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain E. H. BAYFORD, D. S. O., A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND, by 7-30 p.m., on Sunday, the 11th October, 1903, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 22nd idem, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.

P. J. MEAD,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Ganeshkhind, 4th October, 1903.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Highlander, 1,594 tons, Captain W Dawson will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Goolistan, 1,736 tons, Captain T A Scott sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Japan Mail steamship Co's steamer Bombay Maru, 3,396 tons, Captain T Murai, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Company's steamer Mozoffari, 1,337 tons, Captain T L Moloney, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 55 cases opium, 163 horses and 39 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 535 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 32 cases opium, 200 horses, 39 sheep, Lieut Col Fowle, 6 natives and 17 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Mozaffari s.....	Moloney	Buseh, Sept 26
9	Kasara s	McDiarmid.	Buseh, Oct 1

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Taunton s	Sooberg	Hull
	Telena s	Carter	Novorossik
	Santhia (Trpd).....	Phillips	Berbera
	Goolistan s.....	Scott	Karachi
	Bombay Maru s..	Murai	China, &c.

The steamer Highlander, Dawson, for Karachi, obtained her perticlearance yesterday.

The steamer Scindia, for Calcutta, &c, began to load yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, OCTOBER 8.

British I. S. N. Co's s s Uriana left this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Chino, from Trieste, left Aden on the afternoon of the 8th instant and may be expected here on the 16th instant at daybreak.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Caper from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on 26th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

XVIII. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 11TH OCTOBER.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E flat.
Hymns—6, 320, 218, and 103.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—By the Lord Bishop.
Hymns—160, 14 and 540.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis 22 and 23.
Collections are for—S S J E.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. (Wandby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St Andrew's Church).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. R. MacJonish B. D.
Hymns—135, 393 and 220.
Psalm—118 2nd version Tune 175.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—118 Tune.
Hymns—21 Tune.
Hymn 175 Tune.
Hymn 187 Tune.
Special Collection for Bibleomen's Association.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata.
6-30 a.m.—Evensong.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA. Saturday 10th October 1903.

5-30 p.m.—Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. 18th Sunday after Trinity.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—37, 271, 319, 107 and 209.
1-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—222, 202 and 201.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA. (Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—217, and 3-5.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—193 and 210.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—217, 223 and 221.
5 p. m.—Sunday and School.
Offertories during the day for Church expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collection for the Church expenses and Poor.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. (Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service, Preacher, Rev. L. E. Linzell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL. (Portuguese.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—214, 372 and 373.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—220, 222 and 224.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral. Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for the Poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—160, 321 and 201.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—208, 190, 520 and 21.

WESLEYAN CHURCH. (Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. Edward Geary.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher Rev. Edward Geary.
7 a.m.—Sacrament of the Lords Supper.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. Edward Geary.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minute of decree.

351,98—Shamrao and M—Vinayck Dhonderaj Bwulker vs Narotma Anundjee—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Mooljl Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
199-02—Payne and Co—The Badehi Aulino and Soda Fedcrich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponement.
565,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Dalabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Naranda and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhalshanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
333,02—B V N R—Shivshanker Gopuljee and others vs Jehangir Manekjee Contractor—Festonjee R and K
434,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Fragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.
83,02—Mansukhlal J and H—The Hon Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.
262,02—Mathubbai J and M—Tricumlal Sakurchand and another vs Lachmidas Narayen and others—Wadia G and Co, and D and T.
210,02—Madhowji vs Hurbai Jamandas and another vs Hurgovandas Jagjivandas and others in person Mathubhai—J and M.
411,02—Craigie S and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.
663,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow. Bhaishanker K and G.
573,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijbai widow vs Mozhjee Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

611,02—Bicknell M and M—Faulkner and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For final settlement of decree.

491,01—Unwala and P—Jaitha Raghowjee vs E Miller and another—Crawford B and Co.

For Judgment.

25,03—R P Mehta—Makand Vithaljee Mahatre and another vs Harischand Bhawoo Hari and another—D D Romer.

To speak to the minute of decree.

216-03—Dikshit and D—Pragji Soorji vs Pranjivan Tcoljaram—Little and Co

Long Causes.

714,02—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Ltd vs Lilji Veerji—Chitnis and M—Part heard.

For examination of witnesses.

Thakurdas and Co—In the matter of the Indian Companys Act 1882, and in the matter of Jairam Mills, Khimjee Jairam and another—Petitioners—Daphtary and F, and Crawford B and C.

THE "St. James's Gazette" says that Germany and France and several protectionist countries have assured Britain that they are ready to negotiate if the duties are imposed.

A ROYAL Commission has been appointed to devise a common understanding among the African Colonies over the native policy in view of early federation.

THE "People's Journal" says the Commissioners reported that General Hector Macdonald's death was not due to fear of crime or trial. Spite actuated those who made the crime suggestions. The Commissioners regretted that the circumstances led to suicide.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.

AN article in the "Oesterreichische Monatschrift fur den Orient" on the Japanese money market and Banks gives much instructive information as to how Japan regards the prospect of foreigners sharing in her undertakings. The eastern island people have eagerly adopted the trade systems of the West, imitating successfully every product of the older manufacturing countries. They have introduced by means, fair or otherwise, into Japan the technical inventions that have made fortunes for their distant designers, but when it comes to joining, even for their own immediate benefit, with foreigners in new enterprises in Japan quite a different spirit directs their proceedings. They impose such conditions on the foreign capitalist that it is quite impossible for him to risk his money. In only a few cases have they succeeded in attracting foreign capital for any great private undertaking. The International Oil Co., which is engaged in raising petroleum in the province of Echigo, and the firm of Murai Brothers, who hold three-quarters of the Japanese cigarette industry, are the only important enterprises in which foreign, and that American, capital has a large share. Efforts to interest foreign capital in private and public undertakings have not been wanting in Japan in 1902. But there seems to be a widespread disinclination among the Japanese people, to employ foreign money especially for public purposes. They fear that by co-operating with foreign speculators, the balance of the direction would be in favor of the latter; there is moreover, a dread lest the competition of foreign capital should lower both the value of money, and the inordinately high rate of interest in Japan to the detriment of the home capitalist. It has even been announced that it is inadvisable on national grounds to grant to foreigners a share in the profits and in the business direction of undertakings in the same proportion as to Japanese State officials. As an illustration of this spirit, the following is instructive reading.

The Kiuschiu Railway Company, which owns the important lines of the island of Kiuschiu, wanted to obtain a loan for the completion of its network of lines and for the purchase of several small feeder lines from mines and so forth. As the local money market was not favourable, the company turned to a respectable English firm in Tokio, which immediately got into communication with Baring Bros. and other London Banking houses. These decided to send an expert to Japan, to ascertain on the spot whether the proposed extensions could be considered a sufficient guarantee of the security of the loan and whether in Japan the laws allowed of a mortgage on the railway. The expert travelled over and inspected the Kiuschiu and several other lines of the island in the spring of last year, and decided that the line its property, and rolling material would form a solid basis for a mortgage, but that an alteration in the existing laws was necessary. The fact that a foreigner may not own any land in Japan, would make it impossible for him to establish his right to enter into possession of a railway line mortgaged to him, if his money loan were not repaid. This discovery made a considerable stir in the Japanese press in favour of the requisite alteration in the law, and it was even said that the Government had decided to pass a bill in Parliament to that effect. But there was suddenly a lull in the discussion, and it is supposed that the opponents of the change in favour of foreign Capital had gained the upper hand in business circles. The Osaka Gasu Kabushiki Kaisha, a company started in 1896 with a capital of 350,000 yen, wanted to extend its capital and its undertakings and for this purpose entered into an arrangement with an American Syndicate and raised, by a resolution at a general meeting, its capital to four million yen, of which 60 per cent. was subscribed by American capitalists. A new directorate was elected in which an American living in Tokio was given a seat as vice-president. Shortly after this alteration in the personnel of the company, it was served with a notice to the effect that henceforth it must pay to the Municipal treasury a tax equal to a third of the net profits, besides its guaranteed dividend of seven per cent. for permission to utilise the roads of the town laying down its gas-pipes. Hitherto the company had enjoyed this privilege for nothing in return for supplying the town with gas free. The Gas Company referred to the wording of their Charter and refused this demand. The Directorate then laid the matter before the Home Minister, who had been previously prefect of Osaka, and he decided that new conditions could not be imposed on the Company. But the Osaka Magistrate supported his own view and many of the citizens of Osaka held with him that it was not fitting that the greater part of the profits of an enterprise on Japanese soil should go into the pockets of foreigners. Other bodies in the town joined their voices in this chorus and in November 1902 the citizens of Osaka met to protest against the Gas Company. A resolution was passed to recommend that the Municipality should break the resistance of the company by the erection of town gas-works. Whether such steps have been taken or whether a compromise can yet be effected between the Gas Company and the city is not certain.

A lively discussion in the Japanese daily press was called forth by another incident. The Tokio Electric Railway Company had obtained a concession for its line in Tokio and the suburbs. As it was very improbable that the requisite capital, 6 million yen, would be subscribed in Japan, the Company looked about for foreign capital. They received from a firm an offer to provide the capital half from Japanese and half from English sources; the directorate was to be composed in like proportions of Englishmen and Japanese: the line was to be constructed under the direction of an English engineer, whose services were to be retained for period of two years after the completion of the work. Directly these conditions were published, there arose violent opposition in the Japanese press. It was pointed out that in a short time many of the Japanese shares would pass into the hands of English shareholders, that the foreigners would thereby get the whole affair under their control. No one pointed out that without these conditions foreign capital would not come at all. The decision [illegible] yet made public, [illegible] that the proposal [illegible] nes: business circles. [illegible] decree altered the rules [illegible] tion of Companies in Japan [illegible] company might be registe[illegible] to the amount of 3,0[illegible] up. The new law raised [illegible] almum of 100,000 yen. At the [illegible] it was decreed that at the [illegible] of beginning work at least 10,000 yen of the capital must be paid up, instead of a fourth of the subscribed capital. Another new rule laid down that after payment of a ten per cent. dividend, half the remaining profit should be carried over to the reserve fund. A few other ordinances make the registration and working of Companies more difficult in every way than before. The Japanese Government was driven to these alterations because of the immense number of small capitalised undertakings scattered through the length and breadth of the land which owed their existence to the Japanese inordinate love of gambling. These will now have either to dissolve or raise the standard of capital required, while other and larger concerns will be established on a firmer basis than ever. The necessity for the new rules is almost everywhere recognised. A protest was, however, raised against the short notice given before the law became binding. It was announced on the 2nd of June and came into force on the 1st July. Five months were allowed for the raising of the minimum of capital to 100,000 yen, and even this was considered a short shrift. But the Government remained firm and the people gradually fell in with the new legislation. Japan makes up her mind rapidly and adopts new methods without hesitation or distrust. She has the inestimable advantage of profiting by the experience of other countries, and tries to avoid adopting the weak points in the institutions she takes over. Her dislike of the obligations likely to arise in the employment of foreign capital is natural, and if she can raise money to exploit her own treasures, so much the better for her.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH CHINA.

IT is calculated that by January 1906 American enterprise will have placed Canton in railway communication with Calais and thus the heart of Southern China will be brought nearer Western Europe. The North China railways and Russian enterprise now connect Peking with the Trans-Siberian railway. The American China Development Company are in progress with a line which will connect Canton with the Lah Han Railway at Hankow on the Yangtsze and thus bring the capital of Southern China into direct rail communication with Peking and thence with Europe. The Hongkong resident is now anticipating that in a little over two years it will no longer be necessary, on a trip home, to take even the short steamer voyage to Shanghai or Tientsin before striking the railway. He will go by steamer from Hongkong to Canton and thence will travel by rail to Calais by way of Hankow, Peking, Harbin, Irkutsk, Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin and Paris. There are several railway projects in course of execution in Southern China, but this of the Yuen Han railway is at present the most important. Starting at Wong Sha, the Yuen Han or Grand Trunk Railway of China, will pass through Yingte, Shao Chou, Chang Chou, Heng Chou, Chang Sha, the capital of Hunan Province, Siang Yin, to Wuchang, a large town on the opposite side of the Yangtze river from Hankow. Generally the course of the main line follows the North River in the Province of Kwangtung, going due north to cross the watershed into the Yangtze Valley. The railway will cross the mountains about 1,200 feet above sea level at a point called Parson's Gap, so named after General Parsons, who carried out the original survey. This pass lies a little to the west of the famous Che-ling Pass, over which produce from the northern slopes used to be carried to Canton before the development of steam boat traffic on the Yangtze. The line will be a single track with a gauge of 4 feet 8 1-2 inches and will be 750 miles long. It is intended to construct next year 150 miles from Canton northwards and 150 miles from Wuchang southwards and the whole of the main line is expected to be finished by the beginning of 1906. In Hunan, the last province to be opened to European influence, the people have strangely enough greatly facilitated the work of the engineers, but in Kwangtung where the foreigner has been known for several centuries the surveying parties have met with a great deal of trouble. At Yuantang the engineers were attacked by villagers, who objected to the railway passing near their homes and the surveyors had to run for their lives and take refuge in a temple on the other side of the river. Incidentally one feature of this enterprise in Southern China is a proposal to continue the main line from Canton, ten miles down the river to Whampoa, where wharves and docks could be constructed and ocean liners could load and discharge cargo. In the days before Hongkong became a British colony the P. and O. Company's steamers docked at Whampoa and it is possible that it may regain its old importance by becoming the port of Canton. A branch of the new railway will connect Canton and Samshui, which are seperated by a distance of thirty-one miles, an undertaking which will be of much local benefit.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RADIUM.

THE story of a visit to M. and Mme. Curie, the discoverers of radium, finds a place in the current number of the "Pall Mall Magazine," and in the course of an interesting conversation the two distinguished chemists were good enough to give a description of how this wonderful element is isolated from the ore, pitchblende. "Pitchblende" is a rocky ore which contains several of the comparatively recently discovered elements. In its intricate composition it includes salts of lead, calcium, silicon, aluminium, copper, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, nickel, arsenic, antimony, barium, vanadium, thallium, niobium, and tantalite. The chemist who had successfully isolated the whole of these elements, the latter three or four of which are comparatively new to the scientific world, might be excused, if he supposed that he had exhausted the list. But M. and Mme. Curie have added to this catalogue radium and polonium, the two most wonderful, and at the present time, most mysterious elements known. He who has witnessed an experiment in quantitative analysis, will be able to command due respect for the chemist who can state with certainty the quantity of a given molecular formation in a given substance to the third or fourth decimal point. That respect would be greatly heightened if the scientist proceeded to isolate from the substance the whole of its primary constituents and to give the result of his analysis with the same certainty, and it would amount to admiration if he applied the same treatment to such a complicated conglomeration of molecular units as pitchblende. But we are told that the analysis of pitchblende has led to the discovery of these two mysterious radio-active elements, polonium and radium, and furthermore that a ton of pitchblende contains no more than two or three grains of either of these precious substances. To isolate radium the same minute care has to be applied to a ton or more of the ore, as would be associated with an experiment involving a few drams. The methods employed by the discoverers of these substances differ in no material way from ordinary chemical analysis. The ore is first "grilled" with carbonate of soda, and the extract is then washed with hot water, and afterwards with dilute sulphuric acid. The residue contains the insoluble sulphates of the elements mentioned in the catalogue given above. Some of these are got rid of with more ease than others according to the degree of their solubility. It so happens that the sulphate of radium is the least soluble of all, and thus after a laborious process, during which the chemist is continually narrowing the scope of his experiment and the volume of the material he has to deal with, he is left at length with an ordinary porcelain crucible in which a grain and a half of radium may be observed in the midst of boiling acid. The radium thus obtained constitutes one twelve-millionth part of the original ton of material. More brilliant testimony to the patience of the scientist could hardly be asked for. Three hundred and fifty tons of material would give an ounce of radium, but it is almost superfluous to state that such a quantity of the new element has never yet been isolated. M. and Mme. Curie have been honoured with the encomiums of the great scientific bodies of France. Their discovery may be more far reaching than any that has yet been made in the chemical world. It has already suggested to the great scientists of England and France possibilities, which if they can be properly grasped, will mean a revision of some of those scientific theorems, which have relation to what are at present accepted as natural laws; but the scope of its influence upon scientific thought has not yet been defined, nor will it be, until the properties of the mysterious element are better understood.

THE PORT OF MORMUGAO.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway Company have extended the scope of their operations by taking over the port of Mormugao, which promises to become quite an important outlet for the trade of Central and Southern India. The port is about 250 miles from Bombay, but the distance from Aden is about the same as the distance from Aden to this city. Provided then that it is properly equipped Mormugao should be able to compete successfully for the trade of the Southern Mahratta Country, and parts of Mysore, Hyderabad and Madras. In a circular recently issued the railway company state that the port possesses a breakwater 1,200 feet long, with provision for the erection of another 700 feet. Inside the breakwater is a quay wall of the same length as the breakwater, and it is stated that large steamers can at any season of the year or at any state of the tide load or discharge their cargoes by the quay wall. Another advantage claimed for the port is that the harbour is so easy to navigate that there are no light or pilotage dues. All the equipment necessary to cope with the traffic of the port is already installed there, and there seems to be every reason for the statement that for districts suitably located in respect of the railway there should be a considerable saving to exporters to Europe. Another class of traffic for which the railway intend to cater is the passenger traffic. Mormugao would undoubtedly be a convenient port for the stations of Bangalore, Bellary, and Belgaum, as well as the Kolar Gold Fields, and should a satisfactory steamer service be guaranteed we imagine there are many people who would be glad to avail themselves of its advantages. There is a first class railway hotel at Mormugao and there seems to be no reason whatever why the European communities of the places mentioned should not exchange the arduous railway journeys necessary to arrive at Bombay, Madras or Tuticorin, for the comparatively short and simple ride to Mormugao.

THE development of the Jammu (Kashmir) coalfield promises important results for Northern India. The supply of fuel available is estimated at several million tons. The seams are somewhat thin and have the further disadvantage of dipping at a considerable angle, and the coal is so much crushed that it will require to be made into briquets before use, but, so prepared, it has been found, by careful analysis, to have within 25 per cent. of the heating capacity of good Bengal coal. It will compete with the latter from Wazirabad northwards.

CAPTAIN OWEN WHEELER, in the "King," tells an amusing story of Afghan frontier thieving. At the entrance of the famous Khojak tunnel stands a house belonging to the Permanent Way Inspector, and over this an Afghan watchman kept guard. The scoundrel was faithless, and one morning disappeared across the border with his employer's horse, saddle, bridle, revolver, shotgun, watch and chain, and other property. But the border Police adopted a measure indicative of the strength of Indian family relationships. The chaukidar's uncle was arrested, and through him most of the missing property was soon recovered. But even an imprisoned uncle will not induce an Afghan to restore a stolen gun or revolver, and these are still to seek.

ON the arrival at Multan of the passenger train leaving Lahore at 13-8 on the 2nd instant, at midnight of the same date a lady passenger was found missing from a 1st class carriage. Search was at once made and she was found insensible on the floor of the line between Channu and Kacha Khuh Stations by one of the platelayer's men who signalled to a train passing a few minutes later to stop and sent the unfortunate lady into Multan. She is now there in care of the Civil Surgeon suffering from concussion of the brain and unable to give any account of what happened nor is anything certainly known as to whether she fell, jumped out or was thrown out of the train. The matter is in the hands of the Police.

MR. W. S. MEYER, editor of the "Imperia Gazetteer of India," left Simla on Sunday for his cold weather tour. He proceeds to Bombay in the first instance, and thence makes his way to Madras, where he hopes to finish off a scheme for the redistribution of the Madras districts and sub-divisions, which he had been put on to by the local Government before he took up his present work, and which it has been arranged that he should complete. The proposals on the subject are all ready, but Mr. Meyer has to work them up into report form, so far as this has not yet been done; and to wrestle with the establishment details. Then after visiting Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces, Mr. Meyer goes to Burma, and thence, after a short halt in Calcutta, to the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. Finally he hopes to visit Peshawar and Quet a before settling down at Simla for the next hot weather.

THE proprietors of the "Daily Mail" are about to issue a new daily paper especially for gentle women. It is to be called the "Daily Mirror." Whether the time is yet ripe for a women's news paper remains to be proved. The recent experiment in France of a Women's Rights journal failed hopelessly. But the "Daily Mirror" is not intended to appeal to the New Woman. It will be essentially a journal which has as its first aim the giving, in very readable form, of all the latest telegrams and other news of the day, together with a mass of all that vast fund of other information in which ladies take an interest. The growth of journals devoted to the interests of the female sex has been a marked feature of newspaper development during the past ten years. Beginning with the "Lady's Magazine" of a century ago, we have had a succession of monthly, and eventually weekly newspapers, until we have reached the perfection of the sixpenny illustrated women's papers of the present age. The "Daily Mirror" will carry this development a step farther. It will add to all that the ordinary newspaper gives much for which ladies at present have to wait the weekly arrival of the sixpenny journal.

ON the 26th or 27th September, the Meteorological Bureau seems to have arrived at the conclusion that fine weather conditions were becoming established over Upper India—just on the eve of one of the most heavy and prolonged bursts of rainfall that can ever have been recorded so late in the year, says the "Pioneer." Even now the daily telegrams seem to show no appreciation of the extraordinary character of the season in which October seems to have changed places with July. Down to the end of the former month there was every reason to apprehend in these Provinces that the autumn crops would be a failure from the want of rain. The danger now is that they may be ruined by too much of it. Already serious damage must have been done in places, and the telegrams give a lively picture of the state of things in the Deccan and especially at the capital. Railway communication has been severed between Madras and Secunderabad, and between Madras and Bezwada by the floods. Bridges have been carried away, embankments breached, and roads turned into watercourses all round Hyderabad and Secunderabad. There are even fears that the great Hussain Saugor tank may burst its bunds, and already thousands of people belonging to the villages along its banks are said to have been rendered homeless.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN proposes visiting Canada and Australia.

IT is reported that Sir Robert Finlay will succeed Lord Halsbury in the Lord Chancellorship.

THE Rome newspapers state that the Archbishops of Trebizonde, Dublin and Westminster have been made Cardinals.

GERMANY is intensely irritated over the commercial treaty negotiations proceeding between America and Abyssinia.

BOOKS FOR READERS.

THE DAY SPRING by Dr. William Barry (George Bell and Sons) is a story of the Commune of 1870, and tells the fate of a group of people of singularly opposite characters and leanings and yet linked together by sympathy on points as various as the individuals. The writer has the gift of vivid imagery and presents [illegible] incidents with a verve and an audacity [illegible] them first-rate actors in the drama unfolded before us. The hero is a young Irishman who [illegible] claimed on law, having killed his [illegible] he met as he rushed from his evicted mother's dying bed to fetch a doctor. The deed was [illegible] witness, and Henry Guiron knew that the circumstances which led to it, and which would help to extenuate the crime, would not find credence from his lips. He fled the country for safety. This was his story as told in thin disguise as of another person to one who sought his friendship in Paris. He started forth to bring the doctor in despair and with bitter anger in his heart against the man by whose orders his mother had been turned out of her house when she was dying:—

"But he went, a fire in his eyes, threw himself into the car, and away to Dr. Corcoran's. We could get him for nothing; but he lived six miles from us, and not as many houses between. A lonesome road, for rolling in upon it this day from the Ocean, Harry put his own madness into the horse till the old garran struck sparks out of the flint. Through fog and rain they flew, but the devil was in ambush for them. As a turn what must they do but ride over a man walking the road with a fowling-piece in his hand,

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

[redacted]AMBERLAIN'S [redacted]HEME.

THE COLONIES.

IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

[redacted]facturers are disinclined to favour further reduction of duties on British manufactures, Mr. Chamberlain's speech has been received with general enthusiasm in Canada.

The Opposition has approached the Premier with a view to passing an unanimous pro-Chamberlain resolution.

Opinion in South Africa, including the Cape, is generally favourable to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme.

SPEECH BY MR. GERALD BALFOUR

COVERNMENT NOT PROTECTIONIST.

ELECTORAL APPEAL BEFORE FISCAL REFORM.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Leeds, said that protection was no part of the Government programme. The Government, he said, was pledged not to give effect to fiscal reform until after an appeal had been made to the country.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REPRESENTATIONS.

It is understood that the Russo-Austrian resolve to control and supervise the execution of reforms in Macedonia is largely due to the strong representations made by Lord Lansdowne.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

It is announced at Sofia that Turkey and Bulgaria have reached an understanding on the question of demobilization, Bulgaria releasing 20,000 and Turkey 40,000 men.

It is stated that Lord Lansdowne's suggestions to Austria and Russia comprised the nomination of a Christian Governor of Macedonia, independent of the Sultan, the appointment of foreign officers for the Turkish troops in Macedonia, the relief of the distressed and the construction of villages by an international Consular Commission.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

[redacted]IONAL STATEMENT DENIED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The "Daily Mail" states that the Russian Minister on the 4th instant, handed a Note to Japan, declaring that Japan was not entitled to interfere in Manchuria, but proposing a partition of Korea, Japan to take the Southern half. Japan replied on the 6th instant, rejecting the proposal.

The Japanese Minister in London says that the "Daily Mail" story is unworthy of serious consideration. As regards Korea nothing justifies the slightest uneasiness as an understanding exists between Russia and Japan, regarding the same and their general official relations are also cordial. Similarly as regards Manchuria he saw nothing to support the reports of a warlike attitude on either side. His private opinion was that Japan was not likely to go to war over the evacuation question.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

AN ARBITRATION TREATY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

It is reported that the main features of a General Arbitration Treaty between France and Great Britain have been concluded on the lines of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between Great Britain and America, and that it only now awaits signature.

KING EDWARD IN LONDON.

His Majesty the King has returned to London and will preside at a meeting of the Privy Council to-day.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Though the transport in Somaliland has been reorganised the deficiency in camels renders an advance unlikely till November.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN TREATIES.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that Japanese and American treaties have been signed, including a provision for the opening of two ports in Manchuria.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Sir Archibald Hunter has started for India.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE CODES.

OFFICIAL VOCABULARY NOT COMPULSORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

A communique issued to-day states that it was decided at the International Telegraph Conference in London last May not to make the use of the official vocabulary compulsory. Instead all words, real or artificial, composed of syllables capable of pronunciation according to the usage of language in German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese or Latin will be considered code language when not longer than ten letters (Morse) each. Other combinations will be considered as letter cipher and charged at five letters per word. This it is believed will be in accordance with the wishes and interests of the commercial community.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. A. Carleton, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant H. M. Grove, Indian Army, is transferred to permanent half pay.

Lance Naiek Maierja Singh, 26th Baluchis, is admitted to the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry at Daratoleh in Somaliland, last April, when he assisted Captain Walker and Captain Rolland to save Captain Bruce from falling when wounded, into the enemy's hands.

Colonel G. D. N. Leake, R. A. M. C., has been appointed an Administrative Medical Officer in India, succeeding Colonel Allen, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maconachie, Army Medical Corps, has obtained extension of leave on medical certificate up to April next.

Mr. Stenier, Chief Inspector of Mines, has obtained three months' extension of leave, Mr. Grady to continue officiating.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE CHESHIRES vs. THE WEST YORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 9.

An undecided match between the Cheshires and West Yorks in the Harris Football tournament was was replayed this evening, and proved highly interesting and an exciting match was most keenly contested from the beginning to the end, though a slight advantage all along lay with the Cheshires They appeared to be all over the field and just at the right moment getting possession of the ball, working it around finely and hotly pressing the goal of the Yorks, who in their turn made a vigorous and determined stand, the goalkeeper dexterously keeping the ball away on several occasions. They, moreover, retaliated once more and again smartly carrying the ball down the field and endeavouring to find entry. They had, however, invariably to fall back, the Cheshires playing smart and combined game, and proving themselves a fine team. This was the general tenor of the play during the whole of first half time, a couple of minutes before the close of which, Gaffney, inside the right of the Cheshires with a good straight kick from centre drove the ball through the play. During the second half time, the play was of the same description as in the first half time. The Cheshires were most prominent about the field and had the Yorks repeatedly on the defence. The Yorks now once again made strong attempts to get the ball out of their territory, but were unsuccessful. They fought an uphill game with great vigour, but were worsted. Although the Cheshires pressed forward all along, they were not able to add anything to the score. They won the match by one goal to nil. There is no doubt but that the best team has won.

GHAZNI DAY CELEBRATION.

POONA, OCTOBER 9.

After an interval, represented by a couple of years, the Sappers and Miners were again able to hold the annual Ghazni Day celebration. The interval has been filled by the companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, who have been able to return to their head-quarters at Kirkee, regimentel festival and the celebration of the again became possible. The Ghazni day scene at the river side near the Holkar's Bridge, however, was a memorable one to native soldiers of the several local native regiments, who flocked out in large numbers, and, not only the bridge, but both sides of the banks for some distance down were crowded by large numbers, who looked on with keenest interest higher up the bank. A stage was rigged up and seats set out, where officers were at home nearer the bridge. The European Warrant Officers entestained their guests, and on the other side, Subedar Major Rup Sing provided a tent and refreshment for native flicers of other Corps who were invited to be present. A very full programme was gone through. The chief events of the afternoon were the pontoon race which was contested by pontoons belonging respectively to A, B, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Company. The result was a win for No. 4 Company. The final tug of war was won by No. 5 Company, while the same event open to the batteries at Kirkee was won by the 40th Battery. Lance Corporal Hadden of the Oxford Light Infantry carried off the prize for the Obstacle Race open to British troops, and Private Motiram of the 20th Bombay infantry, that for native troops. The native officer's sabres was won by Subedar Mama Lall.

THE TRIAL OF PRIVATE EMERSON.

AN UNQUALIFIED ACQUITTAL

JURY RECOMMENDS COMPENSATION.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 9.

The trial of Private Emerson, late of the Lincolns, at the Madras High Court Criminal Sessions on charges of grievous hurt to a public servant while engaged in the discharge of his duties, has resulted in the accused's acquittal on both counts, the jury's verdict being unanimous. The Foreman of that jury brought to the notice of Mr. Justice Benson, the presiding judge, Emerson's case was a peculiarly hard one, and that there was a strong feeling among the majority of the jurymen that his Lordship should urge in the proper quarters for compe sation being made to Emerson for all the unnecessary annoyance he had been subjected to.

His Lordship in acquitting Emerson told him that he left the Court without a stain on his character.

THE KISTNA RIVER FLOOD.

MASONRY PARAPET BREACHED.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 9.

At 10 p.m., on the 6th instant, the Kistna flood at Bezwada touched the record, viz., 20 feet on the crest of the Anicut. The water was then leaking badly through the bank above the river wall below the head sluices. All efforts were directed to prevent the bank slipping into the canal, but the river rose rapidly another 3 feet and without warning the parapet wall at the lower end of the head sluices suddenly gave way. Within a few minutes, a breach 200 feet wide was made, the roaring torrent entering the eastern delta. The breach is now 600 feet wide, but the river has gone down three feet and is steadily falling.

Three steamers and several boats have been sent down the canal's eastern delta for salvage work but till the river falls considerably the flood cannot be kept out of the delta.

One of the railway bridge piers has sunk but slow traffic is still possible. No loss of life is reported on the breaches levels below the Anicut but the crops will suffer severely.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

Special pensions for life have been conferred upon the widows of two native mutiny veterans, who died at Delhi on the occasion of the Durbar.

Arrangements have been sanctioned for the early despatch from India of another nine hundred mounted infantry ponies and their equipment to Somaliland, a number being purchased from native cavalry regiments.

Arrangements are being made for Governments grants, next year, of two and half a lakhs of rupees for the accommodation for additional Howitzer batteries in India. Also six lakhs for new Ishapore Rifle Factory; four and a half lakhs towards the new steel rolling mills, at Ishapore, Rs. 35,200 in connection with the scheme for manufacturing Field guns in India, and fourteen and a half lakhs for the purchase of more 303 rifles from home.

It has been found necessary, on financial grounds, to postpone the introduction of long running of the Indian troop train. The existing system of the rest camps will be continued, therefore, during the coming trooping season.

A committee comprising of an Army Medical and an Indian Medical Officer is to visit the various centres in India to revise the scales of equipment of field and base medical store depots and general hospitals.

Lieutenant H. Lewis, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse) (late 7th Bombay Lancers) has been granted leave out of India for one year on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Ball, M.D., I.M.S., has resumed his duties as Staff Surgeon, Poona, on return from furlough.

Second Lieutenant R. S. Scott is transferred from the 11th Mahrattas (late 17th Bombay Infantry) to the 32nd Lancers (late 2nd Bombay Lancers), for appointment as officiating Squadron officer.

ARRIVALS: OCTOBER 9.—Mills, Major, Bombay R. A. M. C., on duty from Ahmedabad.

Rose, Capt. Bo. A. V. D., on duty from Kirkee.

Sitwell, Major, Beng. 2 R. I. Rifles, an exchange from Fyzabad.

Waycott, Lt., Punj. R. F. A., from leave from England.

Moore, Major, Madras 2nd Lancers, on duty from Jodhpore.

DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 9.—Moore, Major, Madras 2nd Lancers, on duty to Bellary.

Parrey, Capt., Bo. R. A. M. C., from leave to Kamptee.

Ross, Capt., Bo. A. V. D., on duty to Kirkee.

Pollock, Major, Beng. R. F. A., from leave to Bareilly.

Husband, Lt., Punj. I. M. S., on duty to Bannu.

Kelly, Lt.-Col., Punj. R. E., on duty to Kohat.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, will sail to-day for Karachi with the following details:—2nd Lieutenant Massey, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, and lofollower; Mr. Hoonahans, Sind Volunteer, and one follower; 1 man, A. O. Corps; 4 men, 82nd R. G. A., 1 man 1 woman and 2 children, A. H. Corps; and 6 followers, S & T Corps.

THE U. S. A. T. Sumner, Captain W. C. Cannon, will sail to-day for Aden.

NEWS IN [redacted]HE

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

A FLOOD OF LITERATURE.

London, Sept. 20.—The Birmingham Tariff Reform League has printed 2,000,000 copies of Mr Balfour's pamphlet—"Economic Notes on Insular Freetrade"—and is circulating them far and wide. Sixteen employees, each of whom had engaged 50 hands are engaged daily in packing and sending parcels of the pamphlets away. It has been arranged that 200 speakers shall be engaged in advocating the advantages of a preferential tariff throughout the United Kingdom.

SUSPENSION OF A MINING COMPANY.

London, Sept. 20.—Clerques Consolidated Lake Superior Company, which has a capital of 40,000,000 dol. (about £8,000,000), has suspended operations. As a result, 3,500 men have been rendered idle.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY PLANS STOLEN.

London Sept. 20.—A thief broke the ceiling of the cavalry headquarters at Lemberg and stole the Austrian plans for the mobilisation of the army.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

BRITISH JOURNALIST'S EXPULSION.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Minister has secured the rescission of the Turkish order of expulsion from Turkey of Mr. Wyon, the "Daily Mail's" correspondent.

The leading English Radicals are urging that a European Conference should be convened to settle the Macedonian difficulty.

Baron von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has left Turkey on 10 days' leave ostensibly to attend to his family affairs.

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

EXCITEMENT AT BUDA-PESTH.

Great excitement has been occasioned throughout Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph's resolute Army order overruling the Hungarian demands for practically Military independence.

The declares that the Austro-Hungarian Army must remain united and undivided, stron; to defend Austro-Hungary against every foe. His aim was to continue to harmonise the various nationalities of the Empire and to turn to best account the socialist qualities of each for the common good. The Magyar newspapers unanimously declare that the payment of taxes for furnishing recruits will be refused by the Hungarian Diet until the national aspirations are conceded.

LOSS OF A SAILING SHIP.

The barque Wemyss Bay, 1,655 tons, belonging to the Wemyss Bay Shipping Company, has been stranded on the Mazatlan Rocks, of the Mexican coast. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were all saved.

A BIG FIRE AT BELLASIS ROAD.

DESTRUCTION OF A FACTORY.

YESTERDAY afternoon a fire broke out in the Fredoon Cotton and Wool Cleaning Factory belonging to Messrs. Merwanji Joosuf Setna and Company at Bellasis Road, Byculla, and resulted in the total destruction of the factory building. The building of the factory which was only a ground floor structure, occupying an area of about four hundred yards, consisted of one main compartment containing machinery, one store room and one room for engine and boilers The factory was at work yesterday and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the fire was discovered in the machinery room in which there was a large quantity of loose cotton and wool. Unfortunately no appliances for extinguishing fire were provided in the factory and the fire being fed by the inflammable materials made a rapid progress and in a few minutes ignited the roof, At this moment considerable excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood and specially in the stable of the Bombay Company, which were separated from the burning factory by a narrow passage. The men belonging to the stable Company were on the alert and seeing the flames rushing in all directions of the factory, lost no time in liberating the horses from the stables and taking them out into the highways and roads. In the meantime the operatives of the factory, though powerless to check the progress of the fire, did every thing they could in removing bales of cotton and wool from the godown. In response to the telephonic messages, the fire engines from Fort, Babulla Tank, Gowalia Tank, Byculla and Chinchpoogly [illegible] on the scene. Three steamers were located on the Bellasis Road and two on the Ripon Road and they soon attacked the fire. But the fire had already got a firm hold of the building, which was ablaze from one end to the other. The fire brigade under Mr. Nicholls worked with might and main and with a judicious distribution of the hose, succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to to the adjoining properties. The vigorous operations of the fire brigade subjugated the conflagration in an hour and a half and by 5 o'clock the flames were totolly put out. The whole of the factory was destroyed and nothing remained save the bare walls The cause of the fire was due to friction and ignition of material in the machinery. The damage was estimated at Rs. 20,003, The property was not insured.

THE U. S. TRANSPORT SUMNER.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

THE U. S. transport Sumner which is now in Bombay Harbour has recently had some interesting experiences. The "Hongkong Telegraph," dated September 19th says:—The accident to U. S. transport Sumner, which was recently in Dock at Hongkong after having been beached off Mauban in consequence of running on to rocks, has been made the subject of a board of inquiry which met on 9th September at Division Headquarter, Manila. The board consists of Colonel Chamberlain, Chief Commisary of the Division, Colonel Carbaugh, Judge Advocate of the Division, and Major Robinson, Acting Division Quarter-master.

According to the Manila "Cablenews" of 10th September on her return from Hongkong after repairs had been completed, her machinery broke down and when docking at Mariveles, she crashed into the pier, which little adventure, while causing but slight damages to herself, will cost quite a sum to repair the damage done to the dock. The repairs to her machinery, which it was thought would cause a delay in sailing of four or five days, did not interfere with her sailing on schedule time.

It is stated that the bodies of 160 American soldiers who fell during the Philippine compaign or who died from sickness, are being carried back to the United States, where they will be buried in the National Cemetery. On the voyage from Manila the Sumner called at Singapore and at Colombo. Just before arriving at the latter port Captain Bennett H. Jordan, of the 5th U. S. Infantry, died from the effects of vaccination, and his body was embalmed and laid in a hermetically sealed cask and placed with the other dead bodies in the hold.

Major-General George W. Davis, who was in command of the troops at Manila, having retired, is on board on his way back to America, and it is especially out of courtesy to him that they have visited Bombay. Having attained the age of 64 years he has been put on the retired list and has been succeeded by Major General John F. Wade. Among the passengers is also Major F. Glenn of the 5th Infantry, who, took a most active and distinguished part in suppressing the late rebellion in the Philippines.

Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks paid a visit to the vessel at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and had a long conversation with the officers on board. The Sumner leaves the harbour this morning, and on her voyage back to New York will call at Aden, Port Said, Malta and Gibraltar.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS.

THE Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey was yesterday presented with an address of congratulation, on his nomination to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council, by the superintendent the managers, spinning, weaving and reeding mast rs engineers and principal officers of the Western India, the Hongkong, the Hindustan, the Indian and the Crown Mills, yesterday morning the officials of the above mills met together at the Hindustan Mills, situated at Ripon Road and thence proceeded to Damodar Bhuvan, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas at Warden Road, At the entrance they were received by Mr, Govindji Madhavji and conducted to the spacious hall. Among the present were Mr. Tattersall, the Superintendent of the five mills, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. N. Cuves, Mr. M. C. Bhatgara, Mr. Sorabji M. Bhaucha, Mr. Nasserwanji K. Mehta, Mr. Burjorji P. Bharucha, Mr. V. V Mehta, Mr. M. M. Mehta, Mr. E. C. Madan, Mr. F. D. Motabhoy, Mr. E. N. Mehta, Mr. B. F. Shroff, Mr. Khandalam Valji, Mr. M. D. Vadivalia, Mr. M. J. Mehta and others.

Mr. Tattersall read the address and said it was his pleasing duty on behalf of the managers and principal officers of the various mills, who had gathered together that day to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas for the honour Government had conferred on him. They all knew his abilities and business capacity and felt assured that he would make a most useful member of the Council and a valuable colleague.

The address was then presented to the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas who, in reply, thanked them and referred to the good relations subsisting between the employers and the employed.

The proceeding then terminated.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NEW ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR.

A GRACEFUL EVENING FASHION.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE coiffure must be in accordance with the fulness of skirts and sleeves, and though the hairdressers are endeavouring to introduce more simplicity in style, the general fulness and large, loose wave refuse to disappear. Pretty ornamental combs have superseded the coiffure ornament of tulle, aigret plume or jet for afternoon or evening wear. The most correct style in these combs come in tortoise shell, mounted and decorated and to suit the individual taste and back account. Many of the quaint comb shapes worn genarations ago are being revived to meet the demands of the present. Those which have appeared so far are delightfully artistic. Tortoise shell or amber are employed for the body of all the new combs. Silver or gold is used simply as mounting. The two materials are so differently carved and decorated that a great diversity results, which enables every woman's style to be suited. The simpler designs are beaded along the upper edge with gold or silver; the more elaborate once with pearls, or pink, coral, or turquoise. Sometimes the decoration consists of a single variety of gem. In other models there is a combination such as diamond with sapphires or brilliants, or pearls with rubies or turquoise. There are also side combs matching the larger article in shade and decoration, forming a set.

Some of the elaborate sets include two or more hairpins studded like the comb. Pins having crescent-shaped tops beaded with pearls are among the smartest. The pearl and turquoise sets are especially beautiful in blonde hair. Gold and silver-mounted combs are used for afternoon social affairs, where a hat is not worn. Those having diamonds and other elaborate ornamentation are suited only to formal evening functions. The vogue of the comb has rendered a special service to good taste in abolishing the barette and the multitude of clasps and catches. From the simple idea of a tiny inclining brooch worn in the hair the barette had came in time to assume ungainly proportions. The second stage of its development was the small and pretty little clasp of tortuiseshell. Then came the various forms of inaratistic decoration—crescents, stars, and bars, and serpentine effects. Patent articles were also made combining comb, clasp, and pin. The last stage of the coiffure arrange with them was worse than the first. The new comb will take the place of these in artistic ornaments. It does the work of the barette equally well and with more tasteful results.

Paris has decreed that the fashion of the first Empire shall be followed for evening and tea gowns. The filmy Indian muslins made popular at the Coronation, and rich embroideries in gold and silver from the East add to the beauty of the Empire style. The French woman maker of outline a very careful study. It is to her quite as important as colour; and though the minor details are carried out with the nicety of taste which characterises her these two main points in the toilet are the test of her artistic success. An Empire dinner gown made of soft cream satin and embroidered has sleeves and bodice trimming of Dighali crape bordered with a narrow beading. At the hem there are three bias tucks. The gown is made to fit the figure below the waist by means of clusters of perpendicular tuckings. The crape which is only one straight piece is very dexterously draped on the bodice, caught up with a buckle at the centre of the bust and in front of each shoulder forming a sort of epaulet over the hanging sleeve. This is repeated at the back where the gown fastens. The buckles are pearl and diamond affairs. They are soft and flexible and through the one at the waist is drawn the crape sash, which descends well down the skirt.

What sort of wives do men want? One man seeks a good cook and practical housekeeper; one demands beauty, another form, another grace; wifes others look for wealth, position, accomplishments, or the power to entertain. The speciality girl is at a discount. The secret of properly equiping our girls for marriage is not to parade diaris them in cookery or mathematics, in floors scrubbing or literature; but to train them towards that poise and repose which equalise all conditions and dignify all labour, making acceptable all circumstances, mean or grand, as stepping stones to nigher fulfilment. The woman so equipped will cook, and yet be a brilliant conversationalist; will tend her children, and still have time for the broader culture of her own intellect; will scrub her own floors, if need be, and yet be interested in local politics, according as her life unfolds. Whatever else she will be done confidently and masterfully; and every task of base, however menial, will be raised to a standard of beauty through thoroughness and philosophic good sense. It is not necessary that girls be fitted for [illegible] character-building, which prepares them for any station.

Whether we must cook and clean, or enter into a sphere of mental activity and social duties, can make no vital difference in the preparation for wifehood. What we do is of little account compared with the method and motive of doing it. Homes are not dependent on riches, and their beauty does not consist in bric-a-brac. The real home is a place where character is formed and comradeship prevails where love grows and softens, and peace reigns. In the spirit of man and woman of whatever condition and class. It is for the building of such homes that women should be trained. Men talk too much about the lack of bread-making and floor-sweeping accomplishments in the modern girl. Good bread and clean floors do not make houses homes. It is the character at the back of the cleanliness, or the flaky crust, or whatever duties may become the portion of his wife, which makes a man's house his castle and is sanctuary. The domestic accomplishments are not difficult of attainment to the woman of ordinary ability. The degree of her success lies largely in her willingness. The woman who is given the benefit of normal training will choose to know something of the homely virtues. She may not become an expert chef, nor will that be necessary. If a woman have servants, it is by character that she superintends them. The theory that a successful mistress must know all that her servants know is a fallacy. The woman without servants, who does her own cooking must necessarily be in poorer circumstances, and her allowance will not afford luxuries and fancy dishes; from girlhood she will be efficient in the making of the everyday dishes of a simple mean. The wisdom of the domestic instinct, however, is not its culinary instinct. The capacity for drawing the right sort of people to one's home is greater than the ability to stuff a duck. The latter gives but temporar, enjoyment, while the former affords one of the roots of domestic happiness.

One of the greatest faults in the training for marriage of the modern girl is that she is not taught to realise from life all that she should. It requires too much to make her happy—too much that glitters and rings. She passes over life's choicest possibilities wholly unaware. The sweetness and satisfaction of simple living convey to her no meaning; a purpose in life means advance in society or to own her own home. Where is the root of this evil of unrest which crushes the possibilities for clean and noble living? Not entirely with the mother. The modern man is not quite blameless. He woos the modern girl with gold, and in the majority of cases he considers his obligations fulfilled by a generous allowance. The best of his time, is ambition, himself is given to the struggle after material gain. Nine out of ten of the tired, restless, unsatisfied wives of to-day would gladly relinquish their luxuries for genuine luxury of a husband's love and sympathy, and find content in the freedom of pure and simple living. There can be no real home or happiness in that house where strife and competition for empty show unsettle the better motive; and the resultant mental unrest unsettles the physical condition—and ill health is a basis for every kind of ill. Good health should be the first gift a mother should strive to give her daughter. It is the source of every joy in life. Out of it springs good nature which is one of the essential qualifications of a good wife and mother. And her essential to domestic happiness is a greater tendency towards more demonstrative love. The faulty girl with a warm heart and generous impulse will generate more happiness than a dozen cold, superior women. The short of wife man needs is the woman who's heart is home, and whose mind is its adornment. The woman thus equipped, whether her lot fall in palace or cottage, will build about her a home where the spirit of man is better-ed and comradeship prevails.

Cut glass articles require much more care during the process of washing than those made of plain glass, because of the unequal thickness of the glass, which makes it expand and shrink irregularly. Warm water, the best castille or other pure soap, and a stiff brush are the first essentials. Wash carefully in good suds and brush thoroughly through all the cuttings. Rinse the glass off in clear water of the same temperature and set to drain. After five minutes put in a box of box-wood sawdust, filling all the cuts. This will absorb the moisture in the cuttings. Let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, then give it another brush through the cuttings with a dry brush or a soft cloth. Wipe inside and out with a linnless linen cloth. By following these directions the original sparkle and cleanliness of the glass will be maintained. Plain everyday potato parings are the best cleansing agencies that can be employed. Let them remain in the glassware overnight, then rinse out in tepid water.

Current crazes (writes a "Society Butterfl,") are one of the features of our [illegible]d life. In the course of a year we go through a [illegible]eries of them, and they are of all sorts [illegible] from Coronations and Reformation [illegible] cake-walks, motors, and missing ladies. And those of us who write are well aware that the subject of carrying is one of the latest and most serious of our modern maxims. September in London means a quiet life if a dull one and, at any rate, affords the time for us to play about as we please. Remembering the questions of many correspondents, I spent afternoon in visiting the jewellers, and in getting hold of their latest ideas on carrings, their make, shape, and material. Personally, I consider carrings most desirable from of ornament. They are said to be good for the eyesight; they make a pleasing form of portable property; and they provide a difficult addition neat to a woman's face and personal appearance. But they must be chosen with an infinite discretion. Smart earrings are in two designs—the solitaire stud and the long pendant. The solitaires are usually in diamonds, or in black or white pearls. Long earrings seem to be steadily coming into favour. These take the form of an elongated edition of the stud design, the pendant being composed of a pear-shaped jewel, either a pearl, ruby, opal, turquoise, peridot, emerald, or—in rare instances—of a single diamond of great beauty and value? In any case, the earrings are completed by a round brilliant, forming a stud close to the ear. A jeweller informed me that these pear-shaped gems are now very precious, and bid fair to rise for higher in price. They are also of rare occurrence in certain jewels. Pear-shaped pearls are fairly plentiful, and in emeralds this form seems to be not uncommon; but it is rare in rubies, and a pear-shaped turquoise is hard to find. These valuable earrings, whether pendants or solitaires, should be fastened with security, not with the usual hook, but with a sort of safety-pin arrangement.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

SOME very interesting trials as to the dust-raising characteristics of motor cars were recently held at the Crystal Palace, and no doubt in the expectancy of discovering that the build of cars was largely responsible for the amount of dust raised, a number of people interested in motoring watched the tests. The track was covered at certain parts with a plentiful sprinkling of flour, and cars of various build were driven over at speeds varying from twenty to thirty miles an hour. But the results did not reveal anything that was not already common knowledge. High built cars of the American type raised as much dust as low cars, and cars standing stationary over the flour with their engines running at full speed scarcely stirred up any. It was noticed that cars which had mud guards carried well down to the ground raised the most dust, but this was only to be expected and had always been generally acknowledged. It was clear that the build of a car made little difference, the dust being raised by the wheels, and this being so, it would appear that the only way to overcome the dust nuisance would be by removing the dust from the roads either by the use of special material or metal, or by giving the roads a dressing of some substance that would consolidate or bind the dust.

"Wake up, England" was the advice of the Prince of Wales, and in many directions one can discern a movement indicating that the old country is arousing itself to the requirements of the Twentieth century. In many ways, although not in all, America can teach a very striking lesson to those who are inclined to learn; and to give an example in one of the directions to cyclists, we would mentioned the practice in that country of carrying bicycles on the tram cars. For some time wheelmen have been endeavouring to induce the British companies to do likewise, but with poor success; carrying bicycles on tramcars was an innovation, and innovations are not in the British line. The Huddersfield Corporation, however, are awake to the times, and have decided to make arrangements for cars to carry four bicycles a-piece. The bicycles, which will be carried at owner's risk, will be accommodated at the end of the cars on swing brackets. There is little doubt that the venture will be a success.

In an article appearing in the Fortnightly Review, Mr. G. J. Holyoake, the social reformer, give the following amongst other interesting experiences of his early days. "Dr. Church, of Edmunds, was the first person who in my youth contrived a bicycle and rode upon it in the town, which excited more consternation than a Spanish Colossus with his head in a bag. It was an ugly object to, but his harmless innovation cost him his practice. Patients refused to be cured by a doctor who rode a horse which had no head and ate no oats. Now a person may ride to church on a bicycle, and people think none the worse of his sermon."

A new and magnificent electric brougham has just been delivered to the Prince of Wales. It, R. H. will use it for town use, but for long and fast rides he will as hitherto utilise the motor car, of which he has quite a stud. The electric brougham is a natty little four-seated affair, which hangs low on springs, so as to give the maximum amount of ease. The driver's seat is low, so that the occupants of the carriage have a good view through the glass panel in front. The wheels are fitted with solid tyres, and the batteries have more cells than ordinarily used to give more power and speed. The body of the carriage is beautifully upholstered, while there is a detachable basket for luggage on the roof.

During the year, the shrewd Germans have turned their attention to alcohol free motors with a view to protecting the spirit industries instead of injuring them, as J. Algernon, the leading Irish automobilist, thinks when the growing of beet and potatoes for the production of alcohol, a motor race should be run next year in Ireland in which alcohol must be used in place of petrol. Such an experiment would be peculiarly adaptable in a country like Ireland, where the production of raw spirit is one of the staple industries of the country. Although there are serious objections to a race—indeed, the idea is almost impracticable—the Automobile Club might very properly hold a series of trials with alcohol-driven motors. There is no doubt a great field for a new industry in Ireland and England, if alcohol were to be used instead of petrol.

The championships of the National Cyclists' Union for 1903, have now all been decided, the only rider to secure more than one event to his credit being Syd Jenkins, the professional, who accounted for the quarter, one and five miles professional races. The following list gives the annual championships and the respective winners, quarter-miles, A. S. Ingram; one mile, void, the time limited having been exceeded; five miles, A. L. Reed twenty five miles, Leon Meredith; fifty miles W. J. Pett. Ingram was the only rider to equal his time. He has always been a good champion ship rider having won the quarter-mile for four years in succession and the five miles for three years in succession, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

What promises to be a very interesting amateur event is the team race between four members of the Polytechnic Cycling Club and four riders representing the Road of England, down for decision at the Crystal Palace to-morrow. The Poly team will consists of Messrs. Ingram, Reed, Cherry and Janson, and the A I England team Messrs. Bowyer, Mantle, Edmonds and Wills. Team races of this kind are a very good form of competition, because in them a man has not so much to consider his own personal success as the success of his team as a whole. The Poly team, however, are past masters at team racing and the All England men will have to ride remarkably well to out manoeuvre them.

The public, who now and again the account which appear in the daily press of terrible motor-car accidents, may be pardoned should they entertain the idea that motoring is one of the most dangerous pursuits anyone could follow, since the accounts are invariably exaggerated and in some instances entirely unfounded. As an instance of how these accidents are manufactured and extensively circulated, we would mention a little affair that occurred in the West End of London. Three ladies were driving in a car when one child slipped the edge, and rather than wait about while the chauffeur did the necessary repair, the ladies called a cab and drove away. The car was quickly put right, and the man drove it into a garage. Presently a police inspector looked in and enquired after the ladies. He said he had not witnessed the accident, but had been told that the ladies had been thrown out and carried away seriously injured. When informed of the facts of the case, he smiled, and muttered something about "more good copy for the press."

In order to prevent the air tube of a bicycle from becoming stuck to the cover both tube and inside of cover should be freely dusted with French chalk. In addition to this it will considerably reduce the friction in the tyre. A box of French chalk will be found in all Dunlop repairing outfits together with materials of the most substantial kind and finest quality.

H. M. S. HYACINTH.

BREAKDOWN OF ENGINES.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, the new flag ship of the East Indies Squadron, arrived at Colombo, on October 2nd with H. E. Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes on board.

The Hyacinth will remain at Colombo nearly three weeks, owing to an accident which occurred to the machinery in the Engine-room on the way out, and to the fact that Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes who was hurrying to attend an important Naval Conference at Singapore, will have to leave at once in another vessel. On returning he will rejoin the Hyacinth at Colombo.

The new flagship, which is a sister ship to the Highflyer, which she has relieved has been rather unfortunate in the matter of accidents. Just before she was selected to come out to the East she engaged in a series of speed trials with the second-class cruiser Minerva. Both vessels were of the same tonnage and engine speed, but, whereas the Hyacinth was fitted with Belleville boilers, the other vessel had cylindrical boilers. The trials were made to test the speed of the vessels in conjuction with boiler efficiency, and the result was that the Hyacinth broke down seriously during the trial. This was about the middle of February, and it was not till the 21st June that she was commissioned at Devonport to join out to the East India station, Leaving Plymouth on the 2nd August, the Hyacinth came round the Cape and her last place of call, Mauritius, was left on the 24th September. She was making a fast passage but, unfortunately, her engines broke down, which delayed her on the way and she put into Colombo very much later than was expected. It has now been found advisable for the vessel to remain here while the engine-room artificers carry out the necessary repairs.

Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes will go on in the Fox to confer on important matters with Admiral Sir Cyprian A. Bridge, Commander-in-Chief on the China station, and Vice-Admiral Arthur D. Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station.

GENERAL FRENCH, speaking at a military banquet said the British soldiers gratefully acknowledged Mr. Brodrick's energy in still grappling with the military problems. The army had made enormous strides and reforms under Mr. Brodrick.

LONDON IN 1903.

THE improvements, which are nearing completion and which are rapidly altering the complexion of the metropolis, speak volumes for the enterprise and energy of the "Progressives." To those, who are nearing the fruition of the ever present hope of "going home," the changes, which will shortly meet their gaze, must be a matter of considerable interest If they expect a few surprises, they are not likely to be disappointed. As their eyes scan once more too familiar outline of the white cliff of Dover, instead of the old weather-beaten pier, bearing on its beams the marks of that interesting marine freak the "Calais-Douvris," the beginnings of a new harbour, capable of sheltering the entire channel squadron, will come to view. It will be a fitting introduction to the other changes, which Time and the London County Council have accomplished during their absence. On their arrival in London, no doubt, the first object, which will commend itself for approval, will be the new railway station, Victoria Terminus is being entirely reconstructed and a new goods station is being added. Piccadilly is reached, but not the Piccadilly of old. The Bath Hotel gone! the Walsingham and the shops near Rowland Wards all vacated and ready to be pulled down! Passing Trafalgar Square, the green Bayswater or the red London Bridge "Bus" (not to be confounded with the cricklewood, which turns about at Charing Cross,) winds its way into the Strand. What a change is here! Instead of a miserable alley, seeking in vain to live up to its position, as one of the principal "arteries" of London, there has blossomed forth into life and prosperity a noble thoroughfare, with broad and roomy pavements!

The eye misses an accustomed land-mark, viz., the Lyceum Theatre:—it has gone to make way for offices and shops, but, on the other hand, the new and imposing buildings of that haven of the fair American tourist, "The Savoy" arrest attention. On the left is seen the new road from Holborn to the Strand, of which one part is to be named "Aldwich" and the other "Ringsway."

"A fine bit of cleaning, Sir," said a bus driver, pointing his whip in the direction of, what was once, a row of dingy

of the older and more advanced cities; to this difference in origin in pre-Roman ages ought to be traced the various attempts made by Romans to keep their norary and with them at least the calendar-opening the year, distinct from the [illegible] which ran on with perfect regularity (p 305, Roman Antiquities, W. Ramsay) in an age which may be said to have fossilised the two words, long long after Rome had become a city and the older cities had disappeared either by absorption or by conquest.

DIVISION OF THE ZODIAC INTO 32 AND 33 CONSTELLATIONS.

The Brahminical solar year of 378 and the Roman solar of 384 days will necessitate the assumption of the division of the zodiac into 32 constellations. No memory seems to be preserved of this division of the zodiac into 32 constellations, though the Samhita of the dark Yajurveda has a reference (5, 3, 11) to the division of the zodiac into 33 constellations.

THE YEAR OF ROMULUS.

The year of Romulus is said to have contained 304 days, divided into 4 months (March, May, July, October) of 31, and the remaining 6 of 30 days each, the ides in the four falling on the fifteenth, in the six on the 13th; the nonae in the former therefore fell on the 7th, and in the latter on the 5th.

THE MONTH OF 25 DAYS.

The ides on the 13th points to the month of 25 days, twelve such months forming the year of 300 days; the ides on the 15th points to the month of 29 days, twelve such months forming the year of 348 days.

THE 304 DAYS ACCOUNTED FOR.

A fusion of the two tribes with the years of 300 and 348 days respectively must have led to the formation of the year which opened with the synodical month of 29 days, the 11 following months containing 25 days each. These 304 days Romulus or one of his namesakes divided into 10 months, 4 months of 31 days and 6 of 30 days each, thereby fossilising all the ides which ought to fall between two equal halves and the calendae

FOSSILISATION OF IDES AND CALENDAE.

ought to show to the naked eye of the people the slender moon in the sky, the nonae alone being able to retain the meaning of "ninth." Even then, why the third, the fifth and the eighth, instead of the second, the third, and the fourth or the seventh, should have been made to contain 31 days, thereby marring the uniformity is a mystery. Even if the number of months and days in the year of Romulus

ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS IN MONTHS OF THE YEAR OF ROMULUS A FICTION.

be taken as facts, the arrangement of days in months must be pronounced a fiction.

The year which had the 4 ides falling on the 15th, and 8 falling on the 13th from the calendae must have been a year formed of 4 months of 29, and 8 of 25 days each, in all of (4×29=) 116 +(8×25=)200=316 days, evidently formed by a fusion of the synodical year of 348 and the sidereal of 300 days.

THE BASIS OF NUMA IN THE ROMAN YEAR.

Numa, they say, added two months to the year thereby making it a pure lunar year. Some ascribe this change to his successor Tarquinius Priscus. The names of the two months added were January and February, which originally must have formed the 11th and the 12th respectively.

Let us dip still deep into the year of Romulus.

DIPPING DEEP INTO THE YEAR OF ROMULUS.

The number of days contained in the year of Romulus was either 304, divided into 10 months of 31 and 30 days, as already described, or into 12, 8 months of 25 and 4 of 26 days each, or it was less. If the number 304, as presented by the Roman tradition, be correct, there could be no room for the addition of more than 51 days, as the year of Numa contained 355 days; but the two new months, the one containing only 25, and the other only 26, would be ill placed by the side of months containing 30 and 31 days. Could Numa have tampered with the number of days forming the months? If he did tamper, how is it that the four months, March, May, July and October, escaped alteration? How is it again that February contained only 28 days? A synodical month can never contain less than 29 days, though a sidereal does at times contain 28 days, If February contained 28 days, it must originally have been sidereal. As the remaining months contain 29 days each, they are not out of harmony with a synodical year. The number also of 355 days in the year is quite in harmony, as every third synodical year must contain 355 days, one synodical year being formed of 354 days, 8 hours, 50·4 minutes. One may hold that as the year of observation contained 355 days, that number came to be made permanent, no observation being thought necessary the next year.

THE NUMBER 301 OF DAYS A FACT, BUT 10 MONTHS A FICTION.

[illegible] months seem to have been a fact, but their distribution into 10 months—6 of 30, and 4 of 31 days each—a fiction; the 304 days must have been divided into 8 months of 25 and 4 months of 26 days each.

THE CORRECTION OF NUMA ACCURATELY DETERMINED.

Numa added two months in theory, which were equal to 51 (26+25) days in practice. Now these 51 days were to be distributed among the 12 months, 8 of 25 and 4 of 26 days each, already existing, in such a manner that, while the 4 months on the one hand and the 8 on the other had each in it an equal number of days, a month taken from the 4 months should exceed a month taken from the 8 months. The number 356 could very well be thus distributed by making 8 months to consist of 29 days (232) each, and 4 months of 31 days (124) each; but as the number for distribution in this particular case was 355, instead of 356, it was necessary to make one month out of the eight to consist of 28, the remaining 7 of 29 (203) days each; and the four of 31 days (124) each. Numa did not disturb the number of months which had already been fixed at 12, but increased the number of days in each month by adding 3 or 4 more days to months of 25, and 5 more to months of 26 days; the old year of 304 days became from the time of Numa, or according to some from that of Tarquinius Priscus, the new year of 355 days. The two months of January and February were already known when Numa lived. He did not make them; he only added to the number of days in them and set made February, which closed the year, the shortest as it contained only 23 days, the remaining 11 containing either 29 or 31.

THE FAR EAST.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY CHINESE.

ENGLISH LADY MALTREATED.

GAGGED AND BOUND IN BED.

One of the most audacious cases of robbery with violence which have been perpetrated in Hongkong during late years was committed in the broad light of September 16 about two o'clock, says the "China Mail," the victim being Miss Bateman, of No. 18 Bellilios Terrace. About half a dozen Chinese secured admittance to the house by a ruse and whilst Miss Bateman was lying sick in bed, two of them made a brutal attack upon her. Seizing her by the throat, they nearly strangled her, gagged her with a piece of cloth, bound a cablecloth over her head, tied her hands and feet with cords, and almost smothered her beneath piles of pillows and bedclothes. Her amah was treated in similar fashion, being bound about the wrists until the blood flowed, and having two of her front teeth knocked out. Then the thieves ransacked the house and escaped, leaving a pair of shoes and the tassels of a pigtail behind them as mementoes of their visit.

They were in the room, Miss Bateman considers, a but brief while, and she was not aware that they had left until the amah called out to her. She thereupon struggled and freed her hands, and after severing the cords binding her feet, and removing the cloth from her head, and the gag from her mouth, got up and released the amah, afterwards calling to her next door neighbour, Mrs. Goggin, for assistance. That lady ran in immediately, and found the room in a terrible state of disorder. Clothing from boxes was flung about the floor, table cloths were torn, and bed linen was scattered all over the place, whilst Miss Bateman and the amah were in a terribly disturbed state owing to the rough handling that they had received. After the briefest of consultations it was decided to call the police and an officer was shortly afterwards on the scene making inquiries. One of the boys left a pair of house slippers behind him. They have led to the deduction being made that the whole of the gang were servants, some living in the near vicinity. Evidently the thieves knew the run of the house for they went to the wardrobe and found the jewel case without any trouble. It was hidden behind a number of articles and none of these were disturbed. Then again they knew where to look for the keys, and were aware that they belonged to the boxes—for, so far as could be detected, they did not try them upon any drawers in the room. Whereas Miss Bateman is doubtful about the identity of any of the culprits, the amah feels confident that she can identify one at least, and it is hoped that he will be captured. It is thought that there were five or six actively concerned in the robbery, because two men assaulted Miss Bateman, two assaulted the amah, one held the dog, and as likely as not another snatched for plunder. It may seem peculiar, perhaps, that the thieves did not stay longer in the house, but their hasty departure is probably due to the fact that when Miss Bateman was struggling with them, she managed to keep out in Chinese that the doctor was coming. The police are actively investigating the case.

PIRACY NEAR TAI SHAN.

A JUNK CAPTURED.

It is reported that while Chinese junk No. 3 Captain Fung Shi, with a crew of forty men, was proceeding to Hongkong from Tai Shan, on September 16 she was attacked by pirates within six miles of the mouth of Tai Shan. On the morning in question, at about 8-30, the captain of the junk noticed an oyster junk sailing towards them. As it approached within hailing distance, his suspicions were aroused at the operations which he could see were being carried out on deck. He hailed the ship and immediately a shower of bullets flew across the water in the direction of his junk. Quickly rallying his crew, who were surprised at the attack, he placed them in suitable positions on the boat and returned the fire. For about five minutes a perfect hail of bullets fell, but the crew of the defending junk were frightened and discontinued firing.

When the pirates saw that firing had ceased, they drew closer, and eventually twenty men, armed with rifles and revolvers, scrambled on board the vessel. The Captain, on seeing the boarders coming, promptly hid behind a heap of firewood where he remained unnoticed until they departed. The only man wounded was Chuang Ho, who refused to give the keys to the pirates, and was struck on the head and knocked down with the butt end of a rifle. The robbers then took the keys and commenced to ransack the ship. A cannon on board was spiked, the windlass and anchor were thrown overboard, and the pirates with their own boat alongside, sailed the captured junk for Sha Cheng, four and a half miles north of Fok Wing. Arriving off Sha Cheng they transferred goods to the value of dols. 4170 from the junk to their own ship, and sailed away in the direction of the shore. The goods stolen included 18 rifles, 2 breech-loaders, 2 blunderbusses, 50 pounds of powder, 8 boxes of percussion caps, 20 rounds of ammunition, dols. 670 in money, dols. 330 in bank notes, 500 pieces of cotton cloth, crepe, silk and pongee, a quantity of firecrackers, paper, and general cargo. The captain of the junk states he cannot identify the oyster boat again.

A MILL COMPANY AND THEIR SALESMAN.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by the Indian Manufacturing Company against Lalljee Virjee, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant might be ordered to account to them for the proceeds of the goods sold by him on their account under an agreement, and to pay to them the sum found due on the taking of such account; that he be ordered to pay to them Rs. 500 as damages for the wrongful detention of the goods, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thakardas Dharamsey and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rukes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 15th October 1897, they engaged the defendant as their salesman to sell their goods on commission on the terms and conditions contained in an agreement. It was for three years, but the plaintiffs were entitled to put an end to it, at any time if the defendant committed any breaches of it or did not perform it to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs. The defendant thereafter received large quantities of goods from plaintiffs but he did not perform his part of the agreement, and deliberately and wilfully committed breaches, and in particular of clauses 9 and 12 thereof and caused great dissatisfaction to the plaintiffs, who, after repeated warnings, and being unable to get their accounts and money from him determined the agreement on the 1st August 1900. The plaintiffs then employed another salesman. On the date abovementioned, the defendant had in his possession a large quantity of the plaintiffs goods which he wrongfully detained and refused to deliver over to them. The defendant finally returned the goods on the 1st September 1901. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 500 as damages sustained by them by reason of the wrongful detention. They had frequently required the defendant to make up his accounts and to pay to them the monies in his hands belonging to them, and which the defendant owed them but he had failed to do so. Plaintiffs had made up the account so far as they were able and it appeared from that that the defendant was indebted to them in the sum of Rs. 9,913-13.

The defendant, in his written statement said the agreement was made by him with the plaintiffs after he had sold their goods on commission to some time and they had been entirely satisfied with his conduct. He did not commit any breaches of the agreement, and denied that the plaintiffs determined it on the 1st August 1900, saying that it continued in force until the period of three years had expired. By clause 1 of the agreement it was provided that the plaintiffs should not sell the goods referred to therein in Bombay, otherwise than through the defendant; and that if they did so, they should pay commission to the defendant at the rate fixed in the agreement. In breach of this condition the plaintiffs, during the term of the agreement, sold goods of the description referred to in Bombay both direct and through another salesman and thereby became liable under the said clause to pay commission on such sales to the defendant. The accounts between the parties cannot be finally taken up until the plaintiffs had accounted for such sales and given defendant or gift for the commission, when this was done, instead of any thing being due from the defendant, a large amount would be found due to him from the plaintiffs. Defendant counterclaimed for an account of his agency including an account of the sales by the plaintiffs of their goods in Bombay in breach of the agreement. As to clause 9 of the agreement it was the plaintiffs duty that the accounts were not made up monthly. Defendant said that he only sold goods other than the plaintiffs on occasions when they were unable to supply him with goods to meet the demand of his customers. As to the goods said to be detained by him defendant said that he returned them to the plaintiffs on the 5th September 1901, and he denied that he wrongfully detained the same.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

CEYLON'S REPRESENTATION.

We have already stated says the "Times of Ceylon" that Messrs. T. Kelaart and Douglas de Saram, two of the most prominent Ceylonese cricketers, have been approached with references to visiting England next year with the proposed Indian team. Not that the visit is by any means assured, for in some quarters the idea has not been enthusiastically received, and several of the most prominent Parsee cricketers have been unable to accept the invitation to make the trip. Should the team go, however, we understand that there is a very considerable prospect that Kelaart, at all events, will be asked to participate. Writing from Bombay, a correspondent in a letter to us says:—"Mr. Kelaart even here in India is regarded as the best bowler in the East, and, as the Committee will have a difficult task in getting good bowlers to replace Mistri and Mehta, who are very doubtful starters, Mr. Kelaart's selection is nearly certain. Mr. de Saram will have several supporters among the Committee for a place in the team." That Kelaart is good we all know; but to put him on a separate plane from even the great Parsee bowlers Mistri and Mehta is what even his admirers in Ceylon would hardly dream of doing!

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THREE P. & O. MAIL STEAMERS TO LIE UP.

By February next year three familiar steamers belonging to the P. & O. Company will be taken off the Australian run, these being the Rome which is supposed to be in Australian waters, and which left for Fremantle on her last homeward voyage the October 7th, the Britannia, which will pass through Colombo for the last time homeward-bound on December 17th, and the Victoria which will go out of Commission on completing her voyage to Port Said with mails in February next.

The Rome will be superseded by the Moldavia, a handsome vessel of 10,000 tons with 14,000 effective horse-power, which was launched last year. She will call at Colombo for the first time on February 25th next. According to an Australian paper the Britannia is to be replaced by the Mongolia, also of 10,000 tons displacement with 14,000 effective horse-power, and the Victoria by the Marmora, of 10,000 tons and 15,000 nominal horse-power. Both these fast new sister ships of the Moldavia,

The Rome was built in 1881, but was completely refitted with modern appliances and machinery in 1898, and is remarkable on account of the daring and successful experiment which was then carried out of cutting the ship in two and adding a large section just forward of amidships. The Britannia is also well known, but the Victoria has been an extremely popular vessel on the Australian line. She established outward records not long ago, in January, 1898, by running from London, via Colombo to Albany in 30 days 13 hours, and to Adelaide in 33 days 4 hours, including all detentions which records, according to the Company's handbooks remain unbeaten.—"Times of Ceylon."

THE FATE OF TWO STOWAWAYS.

ORIENT'S SKIPPER TELLS A SAD STORY.

The captain of the "Orient" had a tragic tale to tell on the arrival of the mail-boat at Colombo on October 16th. It appears that at Fremantle two stowaways got into the steering gear as the best hiding-place they could find. Shortly after the steamer began to move, however, there were terrible screams, and the rats being traced to the steering-gear room, the two men were found caught in the machinery. One was crushed and picked out dead and the other was rescued with his leg smashed. The dead man and his comrade were both landed at the pilot's boat, and the "Orient" came away.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The announcement that Mr. Justice Grantham has accepted the treasurership of the Inner Temple, in his turn, for 1904, is a reminder of a famous bit of legal history, and the fact will be a link with a very long past. Every judge is now a bencher of some Inn, but for centuries before 1877 a judge not only could not enjoy that dignity, but, if he enjoyed it at the time of his appointment, he had to vacate it. For he could only be raised to the Bench if he was a serjeant-at-law, and the serjeants had an Inn of their own. But when, as a result of the Judicature Act of 1873, it was no longer—to the disgust of many eminent lawyers—imperative in order to be a judge, to be a member of the "Order of the Coif," all reason for the existence of the Inn disappeared, and, says Serjeant Pulling, about 1877 "the judges and serjeants took the only course open to them, sold their property paid off all charges, and wound up their corporate affairs in due course," that is divided the proceeds—a settlement vigorously attacked at the time. No more serjeants have been created—Lord Field and Lord Lindley are the only survivors—and the four Inns had to receive their homeless alumni; and thus for the first time in their history judges and mere barristers sat on the same bench.

The treasurership of an Inn practically devolves in order of seniority, but is comparatively rarely held by judges, as there are naturally not many of them at each Inn. The office is now almost formal, as there is a staff of officials, but originally was in effect the government of the society. Its great antiquity may be judged from the fact that in 1596 three assistants to the Treasurer were discontinued; how long before that he existed we do not know. His duties (at the Middle Temple) were described by Sir William Dugdale in 1666: "He is the supreme officer of the whole society, upon whom the judges (who have formerly been of this house, as supervisors thereof) do call, if things be amiss in the society, to see the same corrected and amended. He admits all gentlemen into the society; he hath power to remit and abate of fines at such times... He may lay out of the public moneys of the house, at his discretion, what is convinient or requisite in his own chamber (being a bench chamber) in re-edifying, repairing, enlarging, wainscoting, or adorning the same, but he hath no wages, fee, or gratuity.

A contemporary publishes the following advertisement:—"A German who, for honourable reasons desires to alter his name, seeks respectable person with a German name who will, according to the requirements of English law, allow him to bear his name. The agreement would be made in London by deed poll." Is not our Teutonic friend wrong in his law? There is nothing here to present his taking any name (except a trade name) he likes, and, if he willing to pay for it, he can get a Royal licence. The usual deed poll confers no legal right, but is a convenient record or advertisement. Apparently this gentleman's law has been made in Germany.

The Duke of Cambride, who is paying his usual visit to Sir George Wombwell, at Newburgh Priory, has a comrade of Crimean days for his host. It will very soon be fifty years since they two were playing their respective parts at Balaclava, the one in command of the Guards Brigade, and the other as a Cornet of the 17th Lancers, extra galloper to Lord Cardigan.

The Duke's Brigade had been ordered in support of a cavalry operation which, for this reason andfor that, did not come off as was intended. What came off instead was the Balaclava charge. Sir George, of course, was in that business, though was not doing duty with his regiment. He rode on its right flank up to within a hundred yards of the batteries. There his horse was killed under him.

He caught another, and went on, and is second mount was knocked out also. Of Lord Cardigan's other two staff officers, one Captain Lockwood was dropped dead; the other, Lieutenant Maxse, was pretty badly wounded. Sir George got his lieutenancy, and succeeded to the baronetcy, a year later, when he left the service and presently married

Lady Wombwall was a daughter of the Jerseys. Her mother was Peel's eldest daughter, and the mother of the present seventh Lord Jersey, late Governor of New South Wales. She re-married with a fellow-countryman of her son-in-law, Charles Brandling of Middleton Hall, whom she predeceased by a year in 1893,

Sir George has some other interesting connections that have come of matrimony. His grandfather, another Sir George, married Lady Anne Belasyse, a daughter of the second Viscount Fauconberg, and a niece of the first Lord Melbourne. The Fauconberg peerage rewarded a Royalist Belasyse whose King was Charles I. His successor became the son-in-law of the Lord Protector. And, finally, the dignity devolved upon a doctor of the Sorbonne, sometime chaplain to the Portuguese Embassy in London. His was known as the Abbe Bellasis. With him, on the Saturday after Waterloo, Fauconberg came to an end.

The Earls of Warwick, with some of whom Lady Warwick has been lately dealing, have yet to be Greville, Earl Brooke of Warwick Castle, 1746, and Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court, 1621, was created November 13, 1759, Earl of Warwick. This was less than two months after the extinction of a title which conferred on the family of Lisch, August 2, 1618, had been held by them for 140 years. The new earl petitioned the House of Lords to be allowed to call himself Earl of Warwick only, with precedence as Earl Brooke. But he seems to have taken no further proceedings. Hence the anomaly. The present family call themselves Earls of Warwick only, while they take precedence as Earls Brooke. Lady Warwick, a grand-daughter of the third and last Viscount Maynard, succeeded her grandfather in most of the estate of that family, when the year after her marriage with Francis Richard, then styled Lord Brooke, she attained her majority. In Essex Leinster Northants Cambs. and Middlesex the Maynard property was represented by 11,000 acres and £20,000 a year.

The Alaska Commission the other day brought about a rather curious conjunction of name. Sir Robert Finlay spent a good deal of the day with Captain George Vancouver, N. Count Nesselrode and Baron Tuyll. Little would Captain Vancouver have anticipated the uses to which his Voyage of Discovery to the Northern Pacific written a good deal more than a century ago would one day come to be put! And Nesselrode the diplomatist who had so much to do with the downfall of the first Napoleon, whom he survived till 1862—as little could he have imagined an Alaska Commission discussing what he did, and did not, know, who knew everything. The Dutch Baron Tuyll, a Minister in his day, had a son who emigrated to these shores with the Baron Tripp whose name is perpetuated in Byron's Waltz. Both got commissions in our service —Tripp in the Prince's Tenth, and Tuyll in Lord Paget's 7th Light Dragoons. Tripp came to a bad end. Tuyll is still a name not unknown among us.

The King's visit to Newstead Abbey, her connects a third King of England with the history of the place. The Abbey was founded for certain Augustinian canons by Henry II, as a peace-offering for the murder of Becket. It was dissolved, in the course of bussiness by Henry VIII., and by him bestowed upon Sir John Byron, the Little, with the great beard. It passed to the first Lord Byron, who dates from 1643; from him, a century later, it came to the wicked lord. It is five years short of a century since the poet went to live there. He brough himself to sell it at last, in 1817, Colonel Welmen became its owner for £94,500. When the poet's debts, and the mortgages, were paid off, there remained some £90,000, which was settled on Lady Byron, such from the husband had the income for his life. It was then that he got put upon thoughts of economy. Five years after the sale of Newstead Lady Noel died.

She left between £7,000 and £8,000 a-year. Of this Byron got half, Sir Francis Budrett and Lord Dacre making the division between him and his wife. Then, for a good, old gentlemanly vice, he thought he would take up with avarice. He took to looking shrewdly after his affairs, anyhow. From a financial point of view he was well enough out of Newstead. The tomb of Boatswain, which the King visited, was also to have been Byron's own. When the Phoenix of canine quadrupeds had departed this life on the 18th of November, 1818, his master had made this somewhat singular arrangement, Boatswain, he wrote to Hodgson, is to be buried in a vault waiting for myself. However, the possessor of all the virtues of man without his vices has his monument to himself. Certainly there was a blank tablet, as for a subsequent inscription. Henry Matthews, brother of Charles Skinner Matthews, remarked it. But Mr Matthews, took quite another view of what that inscription should be. Here lies Boatswain, a Dog suggested Here lies Hobhouse, a Pig. He was of a somewhat sardonic humour, and he did not love Hobhouse

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, the brother of the ex-Colonial Secretary, in a recent interview said:—"With Protection many of us would make our fortunes. In my own selfish interests I am not afraid of Protection. It would make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Give us Protection, and we manufacturers will show you something in the way of rings and trusts and syndicates that you little dream of. I could make more money in an evening in the House of Commons by arranging for the taxation of my opponents' necessities and arranging a free-market for myself, than I could make by honest industry in a month."

No fifteenth man has been appointed for Warner's team. Warner says that every member is a keen cricketer and splendid tryer and they wont fail to win the rubber if trying hard will win it.

A general Court-martial held at Kasauli has found Private Lean, 2nd Welsh Regiment, guilty of striking his superior officer, and has sentenced him to five years' penal servitude. The allegation was that Private Lean said to Second-Lieutenant Montgomery, who was at the time delivering a lecture to the Company at Subathu, "Don't bother me with questions. I know nothing about it." For this alleged insubordination he was arrested, and on Second-Lieutenant Montgomery giving evidence against him he struck the Officer on the behav. Sir Bladen Hood has confirmed the sentence.

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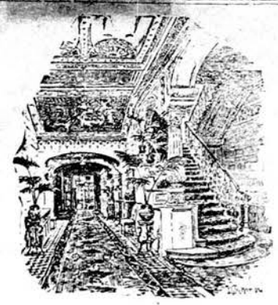

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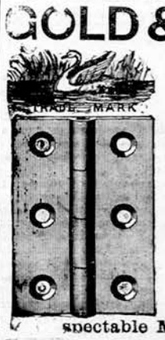

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE over-wise Mr. George Edwardes has done something specially characteristic of himself in engaging Miss Evie Greene for the name-part of the Madame Sans Gene opera, the Duchess of Dantzig. The popular musical comedy actress, who is taking a rest from the character of A Country Girl, and is now a seaside girl for a change, welcomes the part of an operatic San Gene as one which she feels will suit her down to the ground, and all who are familiar with her qualifications for it can in the mind's eye see her at the Lyric, where the opera will be produced on October 3rd, scoring a bigger success than ever. Her splendid appearance and spirited manner would alone secure for her certain natural privilege to be accepted as the right artistic in the right place. But added to what may be called her healthful beauty and unaffected dash are a fine gift for human comedy and a superb voice, and with all these things in the coffers of her composition, Miss Evie Greene indeed looks like giving us a Song Gene (as a comic writer refers to the operatic edition of the character) that shall completely win our hearts.

In the life where there are no footlights Miss Evie Greene is Mrs. Richard Temple, her husband being the son of the famous Savoyard, now appearing as the Earl of Northumberland in Richard II. at His Majesty's. Mr. Richard Temple, Junior (or the other Richard II., as he has lately been called), has a gift for music which is certain to bring him into prominence sooner or later as a composer. He is, of course, already wellknown as a baritone. His country-girlish wife sings one of his songs at Daly's, and this, like most of his compositions is full of graceful and original melody. In their pretty home at Hampstead there is evidence everywhere of the kind of domestic industry which people who do not really know the profession seldom believe its ladies to be capable of. Evie made this, Evie did that. More of Evies work—thus the proud young husband, quietly, but gladly and readily, what time visitors are picking out prettily worked cushions and cloths and covers, and other desirable sites for the occupation of the amateur needle, to bestow upon them the blessedness of admiring criticism.

And in the garden it is the same. Admire a flower, and the plant whereon it grows is indebted to Evie for having, as it were, got put on its roots. Say how nicely the tomatoes are filling out, and Evie cultivated those. Admire the evenness of the little lawn, upon which Mr. and Mrs. Temple are experts at the scientific and fashionable croquet, and Evie keeps it like that. And Evie swims like a fish and rides like a jockey, and takes all the photographs, and does I don't know what all besides. What doesn't Evie do? asked a friend of the enthusiastic young baritone one day. Mr. Temple, who is a humorist as well as a singer and composer, replied with great earnestness, There is one thing Evie doesn't do, thank Heaven! What's that? questioned the friend softly, as if inviting a confidence. Make me do it! answered the other Richard II, with a chuckle.

Miss Evie Greene has even found time to see a ghost. But this is no joking matter with the coming Sans Gene of opera, as anyone will find for himself who adopts the chaffing mood when the story has left her lips. For Miss Evie Greene has the very best reason in the world for believing she has seen a real ghost—no half-and-half affair, I mean, but a right down, regular Royal ghost—and frivolous expressions of doubt are not, under the circumstances, to her liking. The ghost appeared to her, and to some of her friends as well, a few years ago in Sunderland where she was playing principal boy in pantomime. Miss Greene was lodging for the pantomime season in the cottage of some fisherfolk, and one night, as she and some of the girls from the show were going up to her rooms for supper after the theatre, there overtook them on the stairs the transparent figure of a little sailor lad, his arms raised, his eyes closed, and his whole body dripping with water.

The figure hurried up to the attic of the cottage the girls hurried into Miss Evie Greene's sitting-room, looking as white as the ghost itself, and trembling like the jellies of a railway dining-car. There was no mistaking what the thing was. Had it been mortal, the linoleum-covered stairs would most certainly have held traces of the water which was, or appeared to be pouring from its hair and clothes. But when Miss Evie Greene, closely surrounded by her companions, advanced apprehensively from the room and examined the stairs, she found no such traces on them. A ghost is a more than ordinarily alarming thing to people working late in nerve-tearing pantomime, and Miss Greene and her girl guests, when they returned to the principal boy's room to supper, were not in the mood to make merry over the little banquet. Appetites, which had hitherto been talkative, were now uncager and depressed, and although the table upon which the meal was spread was a round one, it was observed by the hostess that she and her companions, in taking their places at it, had all managed to sit on their chairs in such a way as made it possible for them to keep an eye on the door. . . . . The next night, on getting home from the theatre alone, Miss Evie Greene found the landlady in despair. She had received a telegram from the owners, saying that the ship on which her little son was working had been lost with all hands.

If this should meet the eye of any person who takes a delight in seeing a Dickens character reproduced on the stage precisely as the author created it, let him or her go to one of the Wednesday and Saturday matinees of Tom Pinch at the St. James's and observe the Pecksniff of that admirable artiste, Mr Frederick Volpe. We have the moral man in the flesh, for indeed, it seems as though Pecksniff himself the architect of his own fortune, but of never a church nor a bridge, were on the stage at the St. James's. Mr. Volpe has got him from every outlook. The figure, sleek but not corpulent; the face, full and open in its fleshiness but with enough craft in it to equip the combined countenances of Uriah Heep, Ralph Nickleby, and Quilp; the pompous, self, satisfied walk; the air of conscious virtue striving against the air of conscious villainy; the oily attitudes and fruity utterances—Mr. Volpe shows us all this and more. He is never once caught peeping from the skin of the character for chances that don't belong to it, and is consistent from beginning to end. He is the incarnation of all the ingredients of which the expressive word, Pecksniffian, is composed The overbearing complacency, the shrewd hypocricy, the subtle villainy, are all most admirably expressed in the portrait. In a word, Mr. Frederick Volpe is Pecksniff—on the stage.

Prolific and ingenious Mr. Clyde Fitch, who seems never to stop writing plays and thinking out new effects is not at present quite certain whether his sensations in The Climbers, his Play of New York Life, at the Comedy, are a success or not. As an idea the gathering together of the chief mourners at a funeral to talk frivolously about the deceased and his affairs and to quarrel with a widow who between her tears or her pretence at shedding them adopts an attitude of low-comedy voracity towards a plate of sandwiches does not strike one as being either happy or decent. But as a stage presentation the scene goes down well enough. People who shivered at the idea roared at the scene. And the same appreciation has been shown only in a reversed way for the confession in the pitch dark. Those who were told of it beforehand roared at the idea. And then they shivered at the scene. So what is Mr. Clyde Fitch to think! Surely not that he is beaten. Perhaps the only thing he need consider is, How long will funeral At Homes and pitch black stages remain in favour.

As Mrs. Sterling, Miss Lily Hanbury looks handsomer than ever, and her ripe personal charms may possibly be held, by many of the friends of the character she plays, to account fully for the presence of dangling platonism. Pretty Miss Fannie Ward has an excellent part in Mrs. Godesby, a businesslike but good-hearted sufferer in the Richard Sterling swindle, and the actress, good through out makes a special hit in a scene with Mr. Reeves-Smith (capital as Mrs. Sterling's friend), where she has to waver between stern duty to the public at large and soft mercy to the individual. Her gradual melting towards mercy for the sake of the offender's child, is a really pretty and clever piece of acting. Her beautiful dresses are beyond the power of masculine description and I have no doubt their glories will receive ample justice from the pages of our illustrated ladies' papers. Miss Lottie Venne is delightfully funny as the sandwich-swallowing widow, and Miss Kate Tyndall and Mrs. Mouillot make the best of the opportunities afforded them, by two parts which are conspicuous enough in the play, but not of any conspicuous consequence to it. The Climbers is one of those pieces that might succeed or fail, and give no surprise in either event.

The rehearsals of Mr. Cecil Raleigh's melo-farce, The Flood Tide, are proceeding on the stage at Drury Lane with remarkable smoothness, and Mr. Arthur Collins, who seems almost to live in the immediate vicinity of the prompter's corner—for the privileged friend never, as the phrase goes, pops into Drury Lane now without finding him standing there, shouting his directions—believes that, if all goes well with the complicated mechanical working of the scenes, one of them, at least will be acknowledged to excel everything attempted in this direction before. Perhaps the liveliest, and, in a sense, the most striking and realistic, of the thirteen scenes into which the four acts are divided, is the representation of Kempton Park on a Jubilee Stakes day. A garden-party and a military wedding will give the ladies of the cast a chance of exploiting the latest fashions in millinery from Paris, and excitement of another kind is rovided by by a startlingly up-to-date ragging scene a ball night event at the Hotel Meoropole, Brighton and of course, a flood tide. Mr. Collins is like Father Christmas in the house of the rich man. e thinks of everybody.

THE Russian newspapers hope that the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain will rid the world of the principal element against European peace.

THE Emperor of Korea has ordered the execution of several courtiers for conspiracy. He has commanded six of the students of the Russian school in Seoul—sons of Ministers and other high dignitaries—to proceed to Russia; they are to be provided with funds for the journey and the teacher of the Russian language of the Seoul school is to accompany them.—The Russians began laying the telegraph cable from Antung to Yangampho without asking leave of Korea. Japan, however, has raised an objection on the plea that Korea is bound by agreement not to grant a concession for the construction of a telegraph line to any foreign Power, for such a line interferes with Japanese interests in Korea.

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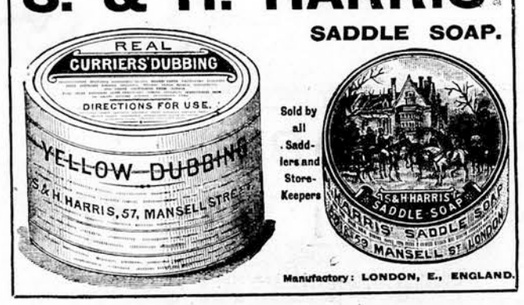

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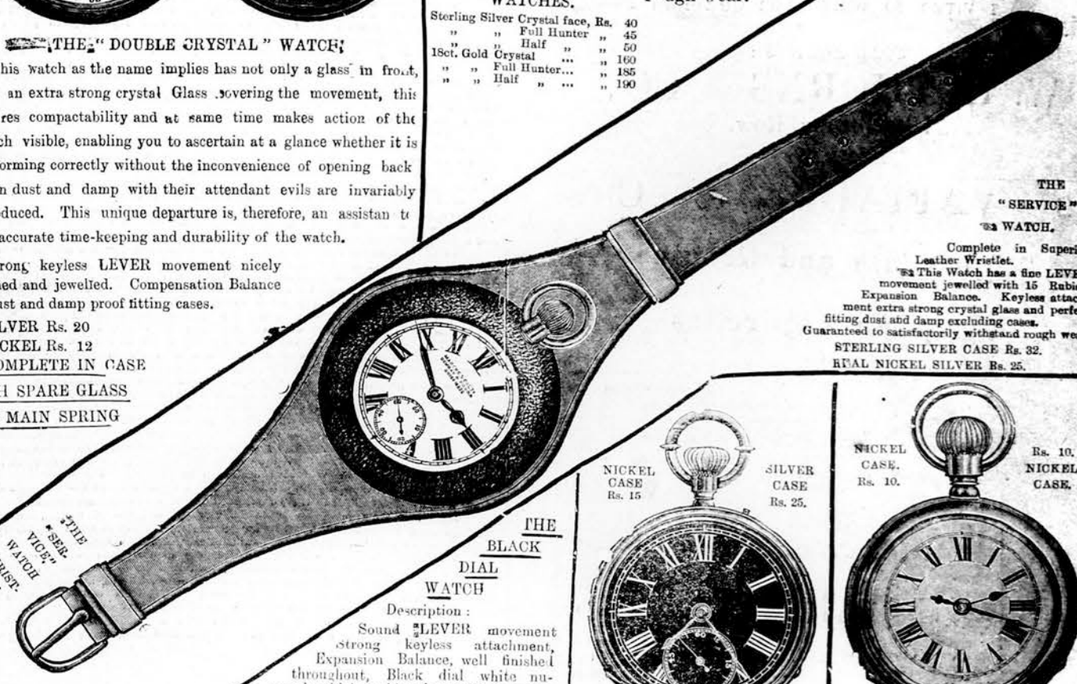

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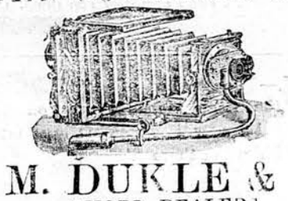

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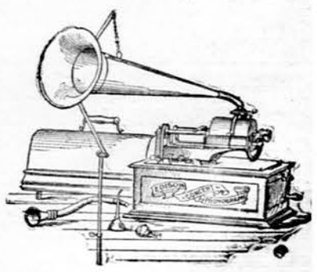

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